

How Washington Can Seize the Initiative

An Editorial

WE HAVE GOOD NEWS, fellow-Americans.

The State Department says it is going to try to "seize the peace initiative" from the Soviet Union at the coming Paris meeting of the UN general assembly.

Of course, the State Department was quick to say that it isn't going to change anything in its present policies.

As Americans, we would like very much to see our country

seize the peace initiative in this fear-ridden world. Why should the Soviet Union have a monopoly on its offer to outlaw the dreaded atomic warfare? Why should the Soviet Union have a monopoly on its offer to reduce all armaments and replace the costly armaments race with peacetime trade between Moscow and the U.S.A.?

We hereby suggest that Washington's delegation seize the initiative at Paris by offering to match the Russian offer to de-

stroy all its A-bombs by offering to do the same. We also suggest that we seize the initiative by proposing a UN system of inspection which up to now only the Russians have been offering, thus profoundly convincing millions that they are in earnest about ending atomic warfare forever.

We also think that Washington could thrill the world by calling an immediate halt to the Korean massacre, and offering to negotiate.

(Continued on Page 6)

VISHINSKY

ACHESON

Framed, Jailed, He Aids 'Worker'

You, the readers of the paper, sent or brought in \$720.50 on Friday in response to our plea for \$25,000 to help finance the paper for the rest of the year. Total received since Oct. 14, when the Appeal was first made, was \$3,892.47 as of Friday afternoon.

This is 15 1/2 percent in something less than three weeks. If we were to figure on this as the rate for the rest of the campaign, it would take us 18 weeks to complete. Frankly, we knew from experience it would take time for the appeal to catch hold. As expected, it is gaining momentum.

The funds are still coming from small towns in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan and Kentucky to a greater degree than from Philadelphia, Cleveland, Detroit, Boston, Newark or Buffalo. Readers in the Philadelphia area, for instance, have sent in a grand total of \$94.25, or less than 7 percent of the \$1,500 we figure to get from them. And a large part of this came from the smaller cities and towns in the area.

Ohioans are also way behind, having contributed \$84 of the \$1,000 we have them down for. Where are our many Cleveland readers and supporters?

We haven't figured out yet how many people have answered our plea for 5,000 readers to send fives (by the rules of arithmetic we count a tenspot for two fives). But there is still plenty of room for you in this 5,000 club. Send that fiver today!

Here are some typical letters we are receiving:

A letter from Steve Nelson, Western Pennsylvania Communist leader whose Smith Act trial comes up in December, tells a little story about Jim Dolsen, Daily Worker's Western Pennsylvania correspondent still imprisoned by high bail after the frameup "trial."

Writes Steve:

"Jim heard of the Worker fund drive—you know that he doesn't see the paper in the 'Iron City' jail—and asked how it was going. He told Margaret (his wife) of some friend of his who owed him \$5 and if she could get it to send it on for the Daily fund drive. When Margaret told this to Jim's friend, he put in another five for himself, saying: 'If Jim can spend his time in jail rather than apply that \$5 toward his bail, then I guess I can spare \$5 for the Daily Worker fund drive.'"

Received—two \$5 bills.

From Caldwell, Idaho, comes this chummy note, with \$6 enclosed:

"Well gents, it is time for me to renew my subscription to the Worker. After that, use these funds as a donation to your fine paper . . . the victory over the tyranny which puts innocent people in jail is not far off. The tyrants never win out. . . G.P."

Over to Minneapolis, in the state with the old farmer-labor pioneering tradition, and this note:

"To the Editor, Please find \$5 enclosed to carry on the good work. With respect, NFJ."

Ryan Tries Splitting as Dock Scabherding Fails

By GEORGE MORRIS

"King" Joe Ryan, after 21 days of failure in his strikebreaking efforts in the port-wide rank and file strike of longshoremen, shifted his main emphasis on maneuvers to split the striking locals. This time his forces are depending on some stooges within Chelsea's

Local 791, the spearheading local in the walkout, to force a back-to-work ballot. They hope, thereby, to possibly disrupt the solidarity of the strikers and keep the pot boiling as a "family quarrel" in the IILA rather than direct all attention to forcing the shipowners to start new negotiations on the demands of the strikers.

As is customary in strikebreaking conspiracies, the plot was put in

to operation during the weekend with the help of the press and visiting of the homes of longshoremen by Ryan's terror squads.

It was during the weekend before that Ryan announced his widely publicized proclamation to "run through and over" the pickets to break the strike. He failed miserably in several efforts with the windup of the week showing the

port more paralyzed than ever outside of the three Army docks.

The line of Ryan's maneuver was revealed when 10 men calling themselves IILA members of Local 791, petitioned for a meeting to vote on taking a back-to-work ballot. John J. (Gene) Sampson, business agent of the local and leading spokesman of the port-wide strike, said six of the men

were not even in good standing and their petition was disqualified.

Ryan's forces in Local 791 then appealed to the Ryan-run District Council of the IILA, whence an order for a meeting of Local 791 members 2 p.m. today at St. Bernard's Parish School, 327 W. 13th St., was promptly issued. Whether the meeting would even materialize was a question yesterday. Some Local 791 sources said that a strike picket line would be on hand. Others expressed the opinion no one would attend.

Ryan's effort to cast doubt on (Continued on Page 6)

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417 Notables Ask End to Korea War

Four hundred seventeen prominent Americans, including the heads of three theological schools, a Nobel Prize Winner and representatives of numerous religious bodies from 43 states and the District of Columbia today sent a letter to President Harry S. Truman asking that he exert the full strength of his office "to a supreme effort to bring the fighting in Korea to an end and achieve a truce that will lead to a full restoration of peace."

Among the signers of the letter are: Emily Greene Balch, Winner, Nobel Peace Award, 1946; Prof. Henry J. Cadbury, Chairman,

American Friends Service Committee, Cambridge, Mass.; Dr. Herbert Gezork, President, Andover Newton Theological School, Newton Center, Mass.; Dean John M. Atwood, St. Lawrence University School of Religion, Canton, New York; John Long, President, Southern Christian Institute, Ed-

wards, Miss.; The Right Reverend Walter Mitchell, Protestant Episcopal Bishop (retired) Rancho Santa Fe, Calif.; The Rev. C. Franklin Kech, Executive Secre-

(Continued on Page 6)

Dockers Rap Redbaiting Of Food Gifts

A red-baiting publicity stunt, front-paged by the Brooklyn Daily Eagle purportedly showing striking longshoremen "dumping" food collections from the United Labor Action Committee has backfired, Committee spokesmen said on Friday. A statement issued by Aaron D. Schneider and Leon Straus, co-chairman of the ULAC, said "many of the longshoremen of Local 808, IILA, where the food was supposedly 'dumped' because it (ULAC) was a 'Red outfit,' have communicated with us to denounce the staged dumping of food as a phony and cheap publicity stunt."

The Eagle last Thursday quoted officers of the Jewish Labor Committee as having incited the longshoremen to reject the food distribution on the grounds that the ULAC was a "Communist" organization and the food, therefore, "red-tainted."

Schneider and Straus charged that the "red-baiting, do-nothing policy of the Jewish Labor Committee is nothing more than another form of strikebreaking" and tantamount to an "alliance with Joe Ryan and the shipowners."

The United Labor Action Committee leaders pointed out that Louis Waldman, founder of the Jewish Labor Committee, is Ryan's attorney, and that David Dubinsky, president of the ILGWU, is treasurer. The ULAC statement accused Waldman and Dubinsky of "indiscriminate" shouts of "communism" to head off "their own members who might get similar ideas" against labor misleadership as those now held by the striking longshoremen.

Ask Canada Ban Collier War-on-Russia Edition

TORONTO, Nov. 4.—A request that the government ban the distribution of the Oct. 27 issue of Collier's magazine was addressed to the Prime Minister by Mary Jennison, executive secretary of the Canadian Peace Congress. In her letter to St. Laurent, Miss Jennison described the contents of the American magazine as being "the most inflammatory document yet produced in America."

"You have expressed the conviction of the Canadian people when you stated your belief on past occasions that war is not inevitable," writes Miss Jennison. "We ask you to give that belief effective expression now by the exercise of your authority to bar this war-provoking issue of Collier's from Canada."

Following is the text of the letter:

"Together with thousands of Canadians, you must deplore the contents of the Oct. 27 issue of Collier's magazine. Every Canadian reader will rightly interpret this United States magazine's preview of 'Russia's Defeat and Occupation, 1952-60' as implicit acceptance that World War III is inevitable. As part of their insidious provocation, the editors have implicated other countries as assisting in this project. They claim to have consulted high-level Washington officials."

"You have expressed the conviction of the Canadian people when you stated your belief on past occasions that war is not inevitable. We ask you to give that belief effective expression now by the exercise of your authority to bar this war-provoking issue of Collier's from Canada. Such action will be supported by all the people of Canada who desire an easing of the tensions that promote war and who believe peace can be achieved through negotiations."

"Such action on your part will be consistent with the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights which forbids the dissemination of war propaganda."

"Above all, the banning by the Canadian government of the most inflammatory document yet produced in the United States will give clear indication to every country that Canada is intent on the preservation of world peace."

"In view of the implied suggestion that Canadians may be among those consulted by the editors of the magazine in question, we would earnestly ask you to issue a denial that Canadian officials have been in any way implicated."

WIRES ST. LAURENT

Mrs. Libbie C. Park, executive secretary of the Toronto Peace Council wired St. Laurent:

"The Toronto Peace Council, speaking in the name of 60,000 Toronto citizens who have already signed the petition asking the government of Canada to declare itself for immediate negotiations between the big five powers to draw up a pact of peace, urges immediate action by the government of Canada to prohibit further distribution or sale in Canada of Collier's for Oct. 27 on grounds that the U.S.-printed magazine which is wholly devoted to survey of imaginary war between the U.S. and USSR, in 1952, accepts the idea of the inevitability of war, denies the possibility of peace through negotiations, and contributes to further development of war psychology in Canada."

"The magazine degrades the ideals of UN by portraying U. S. soldiers in guise of UN forces occupying the capital of a member state of the United Nations. Whole issue of magazine violates UN General Assembly resolution of Nov. 3, 1947, against war propaganda. To ban import and sale of this dangerous war-inciting material would be a significant step by the Canadian government to promote friendly relations among nations based on purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter."

HER SON MISSING IN KOREA, SHE SPARKS FIGHT FOR PEACE

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 4.—The mother of a GI missing in Korea since Oct. 1 has called on American mothers and "all women of the world" to join together to end the bloodshed and "preserve our future generations for their sons to have life, as it is meant to be, without war." Behind this stirring plea is a fervent and moving story of Mrs. Donna Cooper's fight for peace.

The powerful story of Mrs. Cooper's fight for peace is told in the Oct. 1 issue of the Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Mrs. Cooper, a beauty consultant for a Memphis cosmetic company, received a telegram on Oct. 16 from the Department of Defense that her son, Pfc. Paul Cooper, Jr., 21, had been missing in action since Oct. 1. On Sept. 28 the soldier, who had been studying for the priesthood when he was drafted, had written his mother that he had been granted a five-day battle leave.

On receiving the "missing" telegram, Mrs. Cooper immediately put in a long-distance telephone call to President Truman. She was told that the President "wasn't available." She wanted to tell the President to do everything possible to end the war.

On Sept. 21, when she still believed her son was safe, Mrs. Cooper had cabled Gen. Matthew R. Ridgway and wrote Truman

urging that they cut the red tape delaying resumption of truce negotiations in Korea.

Mrs. Cooper received a formal letter from a White House aide that the President was "doing" all he could to end the war.

She would like to appear before the United Nations to make a plea for ending the war in Korea, she declared. Since her appeal on Sept. 21 to Truman and Ridgway to speed truce talks, Mrs. Cooper has received letters and telegrams of support from every section of the nation.

Commenting on these encouraging messages, she said that "I want to do something to spare the sons and daughters of the present generation from the suffering war is causing today."

Young Cooper was a sophomore in the Junior College Division of Christian Brothers College, where he was studying to become a Catholic priest. He was drafted last December and became a machine-gunner in Company H of the Seventh Cavalry Regiment, First Cavalry Division.

He was a member of the Honor Guard at the United Nations truce team camp at Munsan, Korea. His mother thought he was still serving in that assignment when she received the telegram that her son was "missing in action."

Last night Mrs. Cooper told of her son's last letter. "He sent me a rose in an envelope," she said.

Reuther Blocked Move to Name John L. Lewis at Milan Meeting

The Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON.—The United Mine Workers delegation to the U.S. - dominated "International Confederation of Free Labor Unions" in Milan were thwarted in their efforts to name John L. Lewis to the executive board, a delegation report made public Friday revealed. Walter Reuther, president of the United Auto Workers, who was chairman of the committee on constitution, blocked an amendment offered by UMW delegate John Busarello which would have provided for five rather than four North Americans on the board. Reuther ruled

the amendment was out of order.

"A large number of delegates had heard of and knew much about the work and fine leadership of John L. Lewis, and felt, if he would accept membership on the executive board, that his experience, knowledge and ability would be a great asset to the confederation," the report said.

The delegation, headed by William Mitch, UMW district president for Alabama, criticized operation of the Marshall Plan because its funds were benefitting only the "wealthy classes" and the "artful tax dodgers."

"In our opinion," said Mitch, "western Europe is in a bad state."

Delegates to NMU Convention Faced Screening to Buck Curran

By ART SHIELDS

Joe Curran, National Maritime Union president, found more rank and file opposition than he had expected at the NMU convention in Manhattan Center last week.

This opposition drew encouragement from the rank and file longshore strike, which stirred the delegates. And it had a deeper base in the worsening conditions on the ships.

Curran had gotten rid of many militant seamen since the last convention. He had fingered them to the screening officers on the U. S. Coast Guard in the last couple of years. But the votes at the convention showed that many rank and file seamen still objected to his roughshod dictatorship methods.

These rank and file seamen defeated a Curran proposal to abolish the NMU's trial committee system, which gives rank and filers the right to pass judgement on accused members.

Curran wanted to give the union officials full charge of trials and subsequent expulsions. A majority of the nearly 500 delegates voted him down, however.

The NMU president's machine is based primarily on the shore-side delegates, who include the payroll officials. This crowd stood by him with hardly a break. But the shoresiders were little more than 20 percent of the delegates. The rest—nearly 400—were elected by the men on the merchant ships. And the rank and file opposition came almost entirely from these working seamen.

The men from the ships know that they face the danger of screening when they vote against the NMU president, who works so closely with the U. S. Coast Guard. A core of the rank and filers, however, opposed his efforts to destroy what is left of NMU democracy, from the beginning.

This opposition expressed itself the first day when Curran jammed through a decision to give him the authority to appoint the convention committees.

The official count admitted that 141 seamen voted against this undemocratic proposal. It was passed, however by 295 votes.

FIGHT HIGH DUES

There was more intense opposition to Curran's proposal to make the seamen pay \$15 dues every three months, instead of \$12. Loud applause greeted every speaker opposing this heavy tribute to the union's administrative machine.

The first opposition speaker, a tall, middle-aged Negro, shouted "No! My crew says vote it down" in his first seconds at the floor microphone.

"I was in this union when it was

founded," he said, "and we got on well on one dollar a month's dues. I'm against paying five dollars now."

Other "No" speakers followed. Curran balanced them off by selecting pro speakers. But the applause for the anti-high dues men was much bigger.

Curran won the high dues proposal by a roll call vote, however. The roll call system requires each seaman to come up to the mike just before Curran and announce his name and his vote. A secretary takes the name down. And the seaman's vote becomes part of a record that the screeners may see.

Nevertheless 166 rank and file men from the ships voted against the Curran heavy dues plan—against 343 pro-votes.

OFFICERS' SALARIES

The high dues—now amounting to \$60 a year—are expected to finance substantial salary increases for Curran and his fellow officers.

The door was opened for these increases when the convention gave the National Council of Curran machine men power to set the officer salaries.

A Constitutional provision, limiting the President's salary to \$150 a week, and the salary of the Secretary, Treasurer and three Vice Presidents to \$125 a week, was deleted.

These limits had been imposed by rank and file referendum votes.

LIMIT COUNCIL MEETINGS

Curran controls the National Council, which is the highest governing body between conventions. But his control of the five other national officers is still tighter. So he asked the convention to limit the number of meetings of the Council, and thus give a freer hand to the national officers.

The Council has been meeting four times between the biennial conventions. Curran promised it meet only once instead.

The delegates defeated this plan. And a compromise under which the Council will meet twice was adopted.

These struggles may seem dull to some outsiders. But they are very real struggles between the rank and file and a reactionary, power-hungry officialdom.

Many rank and filers are very angry about the screening, which has stripped away the best rank and file leaders. And nearly all are angry about the lack of milk and fresh vegetables and good meat on the mess tables, and the chiseling on overtime pay.

Negro and Puerto Rican seamen—who have suffered most from screening and discrimination—were the most militant voices at the convention.

This rank and file opposition will be felt again when the convention's constitutional decisions will be voted on at a membership referendum.

British Fly Infantry Division to Suez

CAIRO.—The British First Infantry Division was flown Friday into the Suez Canal Zone. In addition, the destroyer Chequers sailed into the canal enroute to Ismailia.

The infantry streamed into the Canal zone from an air-lift force of Hastings and Valettas which landed at 10-minute intervals.

British spokesmen said the complete division headquarters, plus supporting units, was flown in from Tripoli. The division last saw action in Palestine in 1948.

A strike of Egyptian workers in government offices was reported Friday from Port Said. The walk-off of tens of thousands of Egyptian workers from British installations was continuing.

HOW FBI HARASSES WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Group Protests Hounding of Fine, Green Families

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—A delegation here will demand that Federal authorities halt the harassment by the FBI of the families of Gil Green and Fred Fine, Communist leaders.

A newly-formed committee has made an appointment with U. S. District Attorney Otto J. Kerner, Jr., for Tuesday where a protest will be made against the gross violation of the civil liberties of the women and children of the Green and Fine families.

The Political Victims' Welfare Committee of Chicago was formed last week at a meeting which heard the detailed report of the four months of terror and harassment to which these two families have been subjected.

The committee was formed at the initiative of attorney Max Naiman, well-known fighter for civil liberties. The group is expected to gather support from persons, who though they may not agree with

the Communist Party, are not willing to permit the persecution of innocent women and children, who themselves have been convicted of nothing.

In its initial statement, the committee declared that "the FBI is assuming upon itself secret police power to probe into the thoughts and activities of innocent citizens."

The committee was preparing a detailed bill of particulars showing that during the last four months, the Green and Fine families have suffered continual harassment and hardships at the hands of the FBI.

In addition, the committee was securing affidavits from friends, neighbors, distant relatives and those employed with members of these two families who have been hounded by the FBI and outraged by certain acts of cruelty and persecution.

"Phones have been tapped, mail has been opened, jobs threatened and property stolen," the committee charged.

"And we are not convinced that the FBI expects to find Fred Fine and Gil Green by following their children to school and pursuing their wives to the grocery store, the laundrette and to the movies."

The committee also announced plans for protest actions of many kinds, as well as the launching of social affairs such as a gala Christmas party where Chicago families can come to meet the Greens and Fines and hear their story first hand.

The committee, which will soon hold an enlarged meeting to formalize its organization and elect officers, declared:

"We feel that these activities by the FBI are a serious blow to the civil liberties of all Americans."

"They are being carried out under the smokescreen of war hysteria, verifying all the apprehensions of liberty-loving people concerning the Smith Act and similar fascist-like legislation."

YOUTH SEEK QUARTER MILLION SIGNATURES TO WORLD FRIENDSHIP BOOK

A campaign for signatures and individual statements for a Friendship Book declaring that "We, the youth of our nation, recognize the danger of world war as a threat to our lives, our dreams, and our futures," and calling upon the Big Five Powers to "meet and negotiate . . . a pact of peace and friendship open to all nations," has been launched by the American

Youth Peace Crusade, it was announced yesterday by Douglas Glasgow, the Youth Crusade's National Director.

Glasgow said that the first returns in the campaign for a quarter million signatures revealed the deep and universal desire for peace among all young people.

A number of special cultural and sport events in various parts

of the country as part of the signature campaign will be announced shortly.

The declaration of the Friendship Book follows:

"We, the youth of our Nation, recognize the danger of world war as a threat to our lives, our dreams, and our futures.

"We believe it is wrong to fight and kill our brothers in other lands, with whom it is our

deepest desire to establish ever stronger bonds of friendship. We feel that differences among us need not be barriers to mutual understanding and peaceful relationship.

"We want an immediate end to the killing in Korea, a cease fire negotiated at once as the most important initial step towards world peace.

"We young people, irrespec-

tive of our views as to the reasons for the danger of war, sign this Book for Friendship and Peace through which—

"We call upon the governments of the United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain, Chinese People's Republic, and France to meet and negotiate until they reach a peaceful settlement of differences, a pact of peace and friendship open to all nations."

WIRETAP SUBPENAS BY 17 WILL BE ARGUED TODAY

Arguments on Government motions to quash subpoenas for FBI wiretap records will be held today (Monday) at 10:30 a.m. in room 318, U.S. Courthouse, Foley Square. U.S. Attorney Myles Lane obtained a show cause order late Friday afternoon from Federal Irving Kaufman requiring attorneys for the 17 working class leaders indicted under the Smith Act to show cause today why subpoenas for FBI director J. Edgar Hoover, attorney general J. Howard McGrath and New York FBI director Edward Scheidt should not be quashed.

The government is also seeking to quash a subpoena to compel the U.S. Census Bureau to provide the records on the 2,000 grand jurors in this judicial district. The defense is seeking through the Census Bureau to prove statistically its contention of discrimination against potential Negro jurors.

The subpoenas against Hoover and McGrath had been obtained last week by Frank Serri, counsel for Albert F. Lannon, one of the 17 defendants. A similar subpoena was served on the N.Y. Telephone Co. to require production of all orders in its files permitting FBI wiretapping of the 17 defendants' home or office telephones.

"The U.S. attorney's office and the FBI desperately fear an open hearing on their monstrous surveillance, including illegal wiretapping and interception of privileged communications between lawyers and clients," a defense spokesman said yesterday.

"That is the reason for their frantic efforts to quash the subpoenas."

The subpoenas were originally made returnable this Thursday, when arguments on the pre-trial motions are scheduled.

The motion to dismiss the indictment because of illegal wiretapping will be argued by Joseph Forer of Washington, an authority on the subject.

A motion to dismiss the indictment on constitutional grounds will be argued by Prof. Thomas I. Emerson, of Yale Law School.

Serri will argue the motions for a bill of particulars and a continuance because of the hysterical

atmosphere, and other legal motions including a challenge to the Federal jury system.

The subpoenas require that Hoover and McGrath produce in court "all discs, records, logs, transcripts, and notes telephonic communications of defendants or attorneys at law, who from time to time may have appeared for them."

In addition, the subpoenas ask the production of "all notes, information and memoranda obtained as a result of intercepting mail addressed to or mailed by the defendants, including microphone recordings of the voices of defendants and all evidence obtained as a result or by use of such microphone recordings."

The subpoenas follow affidavits filed Oct. 4 in which direct tap-

(Continued on Page 6)

Rallies Today Climax ALP Election Drive

The final push of the American Labor Party's election campaign will come to a climax today and tonight with outdoor rallies and parades, door-to-door canvassing and leaflet distribution. At noon today (Monday) outdoor rallies will be held at 39th St. and Seventh Ave. and 29th St. and Seventh Ave.

THOUSANDS VOW SUPPORT AS DuBOIS TRIAL IS SET TO OPEN

Hundreds of messages of support have been pouring in, it was announced yesterday by the National Committee to Defend Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and His Associates. The DuBois trial is sched-

uled for this Wednesday in Washington.

Thirty locals of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers in Indiana and Michigan, have declared, according to the committee, "The urgent desire of all Americans is for peace and for an end to killing and for ways of learning to live with our neighbors, and therefore this District Nine convention of UERWA urges President Truman to cause this indictment against Dr. DuBois and his associates to be dropped immediately."

Prominent Negro leaders from many areas of the country have addressed the following statement to the President and the U. S. Attorney General:

"We, the undersigned Negro Americans do not believe that Dr. W. E. B. DuBois is or ever was a

(Continued on Page 6)

Questions and Answers On Big 5 Pact

Question: Won't there be any relief from tax increases? Can't this last increase provide Truman with what he wants?

Answer: If the bi-partisans have their way there are going to be more and bigger tax increases next year. Right now the war economy is costing even more than they dare squeeze out of the people. And they won't make the millionaires and billionaires pay for it. So the federal government is going into the 'red.' The federal government, despite the increased taxes it is squeezing out of the people, is borrowing more and more money from the big banks. The federal debt will be about \$259,000,000,000 or more by next June '30, and, by the following June, 1953, it will be \$300,000,000,000 more, or \$279,800,000,000. That spells INFLATION.

As John D. Morris, New York Times reporter, puts it: "Inflationary pressures of possibly unprecedented force can be expected to be built up by the increased borrowing, reaching the most intense point a year or so from now as defense expenditures approach the peak now planned." (N.Y. Times, Oct. 21.) And that spells MORE PRESSURE on the workers and the vast majority of the people of the country. They are the ones who are supposed to be the goats in this war-inspired inflation.

In Washington, Morris says, the alternatives offered are: "austerity" or "boom and bust." The "boom and bust" propaganda is put out to make the people accept "austerity"—wage cuts, speed-up, higher prices, higher taxes, and the like.

Our country is rich. We don't need austerity and we don't want any "bust." There's another alternative—spelled PEACE. We can get it, if Washington will sit down with Moscow to establish peace.

400 AT FAREWELL TO McCARRAN ACT DEPORTEES

More than 400 turned out Saturday night to a farewell party at the Brighton Beach Center for Nell and Anthony, Cattonar and their two daughters who will depart this morning for Trieste. Anthony Cattonar who entered the United States 27 years ago as a refugee from Italian fascism, is being deported under the provisions of the McCarran Act, penalized for his many years of active work in the progressive movement, especially his union, the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers. The party was arranged by a group of friends.

Mrs. Cattonar is the daughter of Israel Amter, veteran Communist leader who is on of 17 New Yorkers indicated under the Smith Act.

Among those who came to pay tribute to the Cattonars were his shopmates of Bommer Spring

Cattonar Family Victimized for Peace Activity, Unionists Aver

where he worked for many years and was shop chairman. Clifford Cameron, business manager of Local 475, UE, of which Cattonar was a member, said deportations and thought control were becoming a disgrace for America and it was primarily for his activities in the Bommer Spring shop and his chapmanship of the rights of Negro workers that brought the deportation order for Cattonar. Charles McCartney, who is now shop chairman, and Roy Best, steward of the shop, both Negroes, joined in expressing the same sentiment.

"We should get back to the principles to which this country is dedicated," said McCartney. He expressed the belief that Americans will eventually welcome the

Cattonars back. Other speakers included Sadie Van Veen Amter, mother of Nell Cattonar, George Morris, labor editor of the Daily Worker, and many friends who have been associated with them in various activities. Israel Amter was unable to be present because of illness.

In their farewell speeches, both Cattonars pledged that they will not relax in their activities for peace and progress wherever they will be, but they put main stress on their plea for greater efforts by Americans to defeat the drive of warmonger. Nell Cattonar appealed for a collection for the Civil Rights Congress and Committee for Protection of Foreign Born which netted \$230.

Among the gifts announced for the Cattonars were some from the Kings County Communist Party and of the Brighton Beach Coney Island region of the Party: Monus Weinstein, chairman of the Ocean Front Chapter of the Civil Rights Congress, presided.

This was the last of a series of farewells for the Cattonars. Earlier a joint Yugoslav-Italian-American committee arranged a party of more than 250, and the Furriers Joint Board gave him a sendoff at its headquarters.

During the past week, the Cattonars were besieged by hundreds of well-wishing neighbors of the Brighton Beach area. All to their bon voyage expressions they usually added words of anger that America has become the land of thought control and deportations, said the Cattonars.

CIO Opens Convention In N. Y. Today

The convention of the CIO, its first in New York City, will open at the Commodore Hotel this morning with Cardinal Spellman delivering the invocation. The Cardinal, expected to deliver more than a religious ceremony, will be followed with the keynote speech of Philip Murray. Murray's printed report to the delegates, released yesterday, indicates he will add little new on the CIO stand on foreign or domestic policy. He must give more definite indication of what his own United Steel workers of America will demand in the wage negotiations soon, to get under way.

Murray's attempt to resign as President of the CIO appears to be out of the way, at least for this convention.

The executive board of the CIO, at its meeting last week, moved to get convention approval for a constitutional amendment creating the office of executive vice-president, for which Allan S. Haywood, now organization director, is slated. The move, in effect, place the routine affairs of the CIO under Haywood's direction, with Murray free to occupy himself with the steel union.

Murray's report gives little encouragement to hopes for labor unity in the political campaign, or on other issues. He states that the breakup of the United Labor Policy Committee by the AFL "raises grave doubt as to whether the Federation is truly interested in an honorable unity in the ranks of American labor." He puts the

(Continued on Page 6)



W. E. B. DuBOIS

Negro Press Roundup

THE PITTSBURGH COURIER following the lead of its top apologist for white supremacy, George S. Schuyler, says of Josephine Baker's fight against the Stork Club bias, "what happened afterward is a perfect example of wrong-headedness, hysteria and hypersensitivity."

"In this case there was no evidence shown that service was refused . . . but only that the people had to wait a long time for food service, which everybody has to do in a popular eating place at rush hour. . . ."

The Courier columnist Joseph D. Bibb warns "there is more than meets the eye to the current waving and flashing of Confederate flags. It is no matter of mere coincidence. Nor is it merely prankish and capricious, underlying the revival of the symbol of the confederacy there seems to be a subtle, sinister plan."

THE JOURNAL AND GUIDE carries a letter from a reader with a suggestion about the Confederate flag revival. E. B. Henderson, of Falls Church, Va., writes, "it is my suggestion that we, you and I, attach to the masthead of our cars small American flags. These could show Southerners who are reviving the dead hand of the past our allegiance. . . ."

THE AFRO-AMERICAN declares that "neither England nor the United States seems to be interested in the fundamental right of these darker nations to be supreme in their own territories and compel all foreigners to leave if that be their desire. . . . But both Uncle Sam and John Bull are sitting on a powder keg. The exploited peoples of the world are demanding equality and independence. It is a demand that is gathering ever increasing momentum."

THE NEW YORK AGE considers the current intimidation and threats of the Board of Education against two teachers Max Gilgoff and Terry Rosenbaum. The Age points out that these teachers "have been active in public affairs in the area, which has a heavy Negro population, both joined the Brownsville Committee for Justice in the case of Henry Fields, and worked for the punishment of a policeman who shot and killed Fields. . . ."

The Age notes that the school officials are accusing the teachers of being Communists and asks "can we resist the challenge to battle against any effort to fire these teachers whose sin it was to protest an unnecessary slaying? If your answer is no, write to Superintendent William Jansen . . . and tell him how you feel about Gilgoff and Rosenbaum."

THE AMSTERDAM NEWS columnist Earl Brown sails in the face of known fact when, writing about the coming CIO convention he singles out such status-quo advocates as Walter Reuther, Philip Murray, Jacob Potofsky, to declare "they have done more to abolish racial discrimination and segregation than anyone else in the United States at any time."

Daily Worker

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Of Things to Come

by John Pittman

Smith Act Tyranny Also an Export Item

CERTAIN TRUTHS have recently broken through the Truman Administration's Lie Curtain.

For instance, the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization explodes the lie about "slave labor" inefficiency and mass unrest in countries where Communists occupy governmental and administrative seats.

"**THE USSR's** best postwar year for food supplies was 1950," said the FAO survey. "In 1951, crop production in the Danube basin and probably in other countries of eastern Europe promises to be higher than last year. . . . Bumper crops in China are reported by the Communist Peking Government. . . ."

FAO concluded that food and crop conditions are better in so-called "Communist" countries than in most other parts of the world.

Another example: the Marshall Plan's failure to "aid" the masses of people, and its "success" in exporting crisis features of United States capitalism abroad, is finally admitted by no less a champion of Marshall Plan economics than the New York Times.

"This newspaper's chief foreign correspondent, C. L. Sulzberger," editorialized the Times on Oct. 30, "sums up a survey by reporters in a number of Marshall Plan countries and arrives at the conclusion that thus far the living standards of European workers have not been

greatly raised by Marshall Plan funds. . . . As was the case in some of the depression years of the RFC in this country, the capital poured in at the top shrank drastically before any benefits emerged at the economic bottom. This, of course, is another way of saying that United States taxpayers' funds went to rehabilitate the decrepit, broken-down capitalists of Europe, not to aid the people."

Now another truth is breaking past the Truman Administration's lying pretension that it is "preserving democratic freedom" and "individual liberties" throughout the world.

This truth is that the Truman Administration, wherever its influence reaches overseas, is doing the exact opposite, that is, destroying democratic freedom and individual liberties.

It is engaged in the large-scale export of the fascistic Smith Act.

Item 1: In Indonesia, where Wall Street imperialism supplanted Dutch imperialism as the dominant exploiter of the masses of the people, the puppet Sukiman regime said on Oct. 30 that it had thrown 15,000 people into prison, including 16 elected members of Parliament and 12 officials of the Ministry of Labor. Its pretext: "leftists" were plotting "to overthrow the government."

Item 2: In Pakistan, the pro-Wall Street government has

jailed the Pathan leader, Abdul Ghaffar Khan, and an estimated 12,000 of his followers, and is presently demanding the death penalty for 15 of the country's most prominent writers, progressives and army officers, including Syed Sajjad Zaheer, general secretary of the Communist Party. Its pretext: they "conspired" to overthrow the government and set up a military dictatorship.

Item 3: In Greece, a Wall Street colony, some 25,000 men, women and children are being "re-educated" in the foul concentration camp of Makronissos, where sadistic tortures are committed which equal those at Dachau and Buchenwald; more than 8,000 others are under death sentence in Averoff prison, and more thousands face death from starvation and torture in other jails of this prison-state. The pretext: they are "Communists" or "Communist sympathizers."

And so it goes. In Belgium: the Communist Party headquarters is bombed; in Cuba, the Communist Party paper is destroyed; in Puerto Rico, the persecution of true patriots continues; in the Philippines, Japan, India, Turkey, Spain, Morocco, West Germany, Latin America—wherever the dollar establishes dominion, the witchhunt soon follows.

Indeed, far more appropriate than the Stars and Stripes as the emblem of the Truman Administration is the Confederate flag, the banner of the slavers' state.

urer of the AFL, referring to the 1948 "victory," told the convention: "It was undoubtedly too much credit for this victory. We heard it so often said that labor has won that, I am afraid, a lot of us were convinced we had done it all along."

IT IS ALSO TRUE that some of the minds in the AFL are pulling for a switch to the Republicans as the "solution." But that would only emphasize all the more strongly that a CIO leadership, with vision and courage, would seize the opportunity to advance genuine independent political action by labor as the real way out of the dilemma. Do the CIO leaders honestly believe they can still picture Truman as a "liberal" to trade union voters? Do they think they'll have another "miracle" with the labor movement split between Democrats and Republicans?

Nor has the CIO learned by its very costly and futile effort to smash the unions it expelled. It seems that the CIO leaders stake their prestige on smashing those unions, no matter how many millions it may cost. The truth is that the revived growth of those unions, and the examples some of them set in the wage struggle, has greatly undermined the prestige of some CIO leaders among their own members. Instead of learning from this experience, they are preparing new raiding operations against the fighting independent unions.

Since the appeal of the Daily Worker \$5 bills for a \$25,000 fund to meet its deficit, the fives have begun to come to this column. Among them one from Bill McKie, a Local 6, Hotel Workers, and a Local 10, Ladies Garment Cutters, and one from our old friend "Peppi," who never misses.

World of Labor

by George Morris

The CIO's Leaders See Nothing New

NO ONE, not even "King" Joe Ryan, had as yet suggested that some one had arranged the rank and file strike of the longshoremen as an appropriate "welcome" for delegates to the CIO's convention opening here today. But it's a fine thing, anyway, that the two events coincide. The longshoremen's strike serves as a living example for the CIO's top brass on what happens in a union where the rank and file is ignored and where a bureaucracy with a malodorous support rules the roost.

The CIO, it seems, has aged very fast in its thinking. In its 16-year history the CIO has become almost as old as the 70-year AFL. A report of Philip Murray and his department aides submitted to the convention could just as well have been a reprint of the report of last year and the year before, with only some dates and figures changed.

There is no evidence in it that the CIO is taking much stock of the experience since Murray said the "Marshall idea" is a plan to "feed the hungry and clothe the naked and nothing more," and since Truman's reelection was proclaimed a great "victory for labor."

Everything is reaffirmed as though nothing happened: the Marshall Plan, the entire war program that developed out of it, a war "stabilization" economy and, of course, the war on "Communism." The last point keynotes the report in its first section under the heading, "Greetings."

THE 79-PAGE book ignores the reports of numerous CIO tourists in Europe, among them Jacob Potofsky, head of the CIO's International Affairs Committee, that the Marshall Plan has made the European workers poorer and the rich richer and that former Nazis are fast returning to positions of power in Western Germany. Even the AFL's leaders at their convention, frankly voiced their displeasure over the way the Marshall Plan policy has worked out and the way labor representatives in the ECA machinery are ignored and treated like office boys.

But the CIO leaders, it seems, view it as more important not to ever say anything that might vindicate the position the expelled unions had taken since 1947, than to frankly face the situation as it is and do something about it. The war against "Communism" also warps CIO political thinking. Despite three more years of costly experience with Truman since the Portland CIO convention that celebrated the "victory," the CIO report—the last before the 1952 elections and presumably the line for next year's voting—is essentially a collection of apologies for the Truman Administration.

The AFL leaders were at least frank enough to criticize the Truman Administration. George Meany, secretary-treas-

Press Roundup

THE TIMES indignantly protests the report statement of Indian Prime Minister Nehru expressing "sympathy for both Iran and Egypt in their present disputes with Great Britain. . . ."

The Times angle is that the Iranians themselves and "other industrially undeveloped countries such as India, for such action is the most effective way of discouraging the foreign capital investment and technological aid these countries need to develop their economies. . . ."

THE HERALD TRIBUNE hurrahs the recent atomic tests in Nevada and hopes "it can be brought down to tactical forms in which it can be accurately brought to bear upon the mass armies which are the real threat (neither the Soviet populations nor the Soviet cities are in themselves any source of alarm) it should offer a much more stable foundation on which to strike the military balance. . . ."

But the Tribune is fearful because "if . . . we succeed in applying atomic energy to the battle field, the Russians may do the same."

THE NEWS demands that the U.S. Government "promote rebellions and civil wars in mainland China . . . in Poland and Czechoslovakia. . . . Up to now, our leaders have been too high-minded—or too dumb—to go in for any of those dirty methods, except in half-hearted ways."

THE MIRROR columnist Dr. Ruth Alexander continues the McCarthy campaign against Dr. Philip C. Jessup, the pro-war professor President Truman appointed as U.N. delegate over the disapproval of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

"It was strictly an executive 'directive' and is one more instance of the Fair Deal's contempt of the checks and balances that characterize constitutional government," writes Alexander.

THE COMPASS Editor Thackrey declares "I shall vote for Clifford T. McAvoy, ALP candidate. . . . Thackrey at first likes Rudolph Halley, the Liberal candidate, but 'I have found myself less and less impressed with Halley as the campaign has progressed and more and more impressed with the solid and unequivocal hammering away at the real issues by McAvoy. The more Halley campaigned, the more it has become clear that his grasp of municipal affairs is slight, his proposed specific remedies superficial. . . ."

THE JOURNAL AMERICAN foreign correspondent, Karl H. Von Wiegand, says "in foreign diplomatic circles in Cairo the Anglo-Egyptian situation is held more dangerous to peace than possible failure of the truce talks in Korea and the Anglo-Iranian oil crisis."

6 Florsheim Shoe Plants Shut by Strike

CHICAGO—The Florsheim Shoe Co.'s five Chicago plants and one Danville, Ill., plant were closed Friday by a strike of CIO United Shoe Workers of America.

An estimated 2,500 persons were affected by the strike in a dispute over renewal of a contract, a union spokesman said.

COMING in the weekend WORKER
Negro Labor Makes History . . . by Abner W. Berry

Daily Worker

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BRING THEM HOME BY XMAS

THE CRIME in Korea continues.

That crime is the continuation of the killing.

There is not the slightest reason why this killing should go on, day after day, bringing grief to the Korean and American mothers.

Unless of course, one is interested in keeping the war going to "prevent a letdown" in the juicy \$62,000,000,000 a year armaments contracts.

Unless one figures also that Korea peace will inevitably spread, and make it more difficult to re-arm the German Nazis, the Tito fascists, and the Japanese war criminals.

THE ANTICS OF THE PENTAGON negotiators in Korea have been a scandal and a crime against the American people.

The Washington leadership openly and plainly agreed to accept the 38th parallel as the line for the ceasefire. Secretary Acheson told the U.S. Senate (June 25) that the 38th parallel would be "agreeable." General Ridgway said exactly the same thing before he went to Korea. But the minute the negotiations started, this solemn pledge was violated by the Washington negotiators.

President Truman says he can't make peace with the Soviet Union because they don't keep their promises; but recent history has not seen a more flagrant and cynical violation of a solemn pledge than Washington's reneging on its promise to end the Korean war at the 38th parallel.

But the Koreans and Chinese have not let this outrageous provocation deter them from seeking a truce. They agreed to discuss a line further north. But the Washington leadership will not make a single move toward a settlement; it raises its demands at every step. Its bombers raid the neutral zones, killing children, in the very midst of the talks. The military leaders in Korea clearly have no intention of letting the war come to an end if they can help it.

THIS HORRIBLE GAME—played with the lives of Koreans, Americans and Chinese—must come to an end.

President Truman must be told by the people to end this horror and establish an immediate cease-fire. Then a settlement should be quickly made to get our boys out of Korea and back home before Christmas. If we fail to petition the President to end the killing, the blood of our own boys and the innocent victims in Korea will be on our hands.

THEY NEED LABOR'S HELP

IT IS THE DUTY of every New York trade union local, AFL, CIO, or independent, to take action to help the striking AFL dock workers.

The dock workers are fighting with superb courage against a line-up of crooked leaders, gangsters, and the government-subsidized ship companies.

They need money, food, and public expressions of solidarity without delay. They are fighting against sordid working conditions for a guaranteed eight-hour work day after a single shapeup; for 25 cents increase; and for decent pension and welfare provisions. Their fight is the fight of all New York Labor and every progressive New Yorker. Pass resolutions of support now. Send them practical help, food, and encouragement until they win.

SALESMAN FOR PEACE

Dear Reader:

Someone recently said the fight is on "for the minds of the people." They are right. The big business press is selling war, monopoly profiteering, higher prices, jimcrow. The Daily Worker is selling the noble ideas of peace, higher standards of living, real democracy for all. To win the fight we must get the paper to the people in ever increasing numbers. Will you help?

—THE EDITORS.

A FOUL BALL

FRANK McKINNEY is the new Democratic Party national chieftain, by appointment of President Truman. Frank McKinney up to recently was president of the Pittsburgh Pirates baseball team, which he maintained as one of the lilywhite teams still disgracing our national pastime.

ASSIGNMENT IN EUROPE



The Handsome Dark-Haired Woman at Tbilisi School 23

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW, USSR

The principal of Girls Secondary School No. 23 in Tbilisi is a handsome dark-haired woman who speaks to you in a quiet manner but with an air of confidence and decision. Her name, Tamara M. Matyeshvili, is a reminder that in ancient Georgia, too, women had attained prominence. In the art galleries you often see striking paintings of Queen Tamara, 13th century ruler of Georgia.

But if the lot of Georgia, an oppressed nation before the revolution, was unhappy, its women were doubly subjugated and deprived of any opportunities of getting an education. Tamara Matyeshvili didn't talk much about herself. From her I learned merely that she has been a teacher and worker in the educational system some 26 years. From others I learned that she was not only a member of the Supreme Soviet of the entire USSR but a vice chairman of one of its two chambers, the Council of Nationalities.

I discovered that it was not unusual for educators in Georgia to "enter politics." Her face lit up with a smile as the principal explained to that "we are all in politics because the affairs of government are the affairs of all the people, men and women in Georgia." Then we discussed School No. 23, the pros and cons of co-education and the educational achievements of Georgia.

There were 60 members in the school's last graduating class. And of these 59 went on from the 11th grade to the universities and other institutes of higher education. Twenty-two of the graduates went into science and technology the rest are studying history, philology, law, etc. Twelve are specializing in foreign languages.

Although all instruction and administration here as well as in the other schools of this republic are in the Georgian language there is a great interest in the study of languages generally. Pupils begin the study of Russian in the second grade and a foreign language—French or English in this school—in the fourth grade. There is much emphasis on world literature and the courses in western literature as well as the books available in the library revealed how wide a range the students get in literature.

There wasn't a girl in the secondary grade classes who hadn't read Mark Twain and Jack London, Shakespeare and Schiller, Dreiser and Dickens.

A discussion of the merits of

separate education for boys and girls has been going on for some time in the Soviet Union and the principal said her opinion inclined toward mixed education. There are schools of both types in Georgia, as elsewhere.

As we entered various classrooms I was impressed by the lack of self-consciousness among the girls although there was considerable curiosity about this foreign visitor. In the chemistry room students were making good use of the excellent equipment available for all. There was running water and an electric outlet at each desk and all manner of laboratory equipment.

In the biology, geography, physics laboratories there was the same abundance of apparatus equipment and visual aids for study. Instruction is a combination of lecture, classroom discus-

sion, experiments and home work. Moving pictures and slides are used extensively.

Only one of over 100 eleven-year schools in Tbilisi this one has 1,227 students and 67 teachers. Before the revolution there were only six secondary schools in the whole of Georgia and women had practically no opportunities at all.

Graduates of School No. 23 have gone on to important posts in industry and government of Georgia as well as in academic life. A visit to a factory shows what a big percentage of the managerial and engineering staffs is made up of women. The same goes for the republic's scientific institutions, museums, academies and cultural institutions. For that matter, Georgian women are prominent not only in their own republic but in Moscow and elsewhere in science and art.

100 NOTABLES SPONSOR PARLEY FOR FOREIGN BORN

More than 100 prominent Americans, among them Bishop Cameron C. Alleyne, Elmer Benson, Dr. Anton Carlson, Dr. Jerome Davis, Dorothy Detzer, Francis Fisher Kane, Dr. Alice Hamilton, Bishop Walter Mitchell, Prof. Philip Morrison, Bishop Edward L. Parsons, Dr. Linus Pauling, Prof. Louise Pettibone Smith are sponsoring the 20th Anniversary National Conference of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, it was announced Friday by George B. Murphy, Jr., co-chairman of the Committee.

The conference will be held at the UE hall in Chicago Dec. 8 and 9.

The call to the conference, which has been sent to thousands of organizations throughout the country declares that "the treatment of foreign-born Americans is a barometer of the condition of our democracy. From the time of the Alien and Sedition laws in 1789 down to the present day the foreign born have been scapegoats in each period when democracy wavered. And so again in 1951, the foreign born, along with other fighters for peace and a better life are the victims of hysteria and terror.

This is no longer just an attack on foreign-born Americans. It is an infringement of the Bill of Rights—it is a curtailment of basic democratic thoughts. It is very

close to—if not already at—the doors of the police state.

In this atmosphere, with these dangers to be fought, this 20th Anniversary National Conference of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born takes on special importance. It becomes a vital aspect of the battle to defend the rights not only of foreign born Americans but of the whole American people."

Additional information concerning the conference may be secured by communicating with the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, 23 W. 26 St., New York 10, N. Y.

Poland Opens 2 New Schools

WARSAW, Nov. 4 (Telepress).

Two new state maritime schools were opened in Poland at the beginning of the new school year: a college for deck-officers in Szczecin and a college for ship engineers in Gdynia. Both schools have five-year courses and the graduates obtain the degree of Ships Engineers or Mates. After a five-month practical course the graduates are promoted to the rank of officer of the Polish merchant marine.

A four-year school for seafishermen has also been opened in Gdynia. A new school for freight traffic clerks in Szczecin has also opened.

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Ryan

(Continued from Page 1)
The solidarity of the 30,000 longshoremen came in face of the now general conviction in the city that the I.L.A. vote approving the Ryan pact with the shipowners was heavily rigged and the further disclosure last week that the shipowners had not even signed the pact the workers are charged with violating.

New probes over the weekend to crack strike lines ended in failure with only a few hundred working at Army piers and several "sneak" gangs putting in some work in unimportant piers. One such group, estimated at about 100, mobilized by hoodlum Anthony Anastasia at Pier 1, Columbia St. in Brooklyn, picked a fight with only half that number of pickets. No cargo was loaded or unloaded along the Hudson River. The Liner Mauritania sailed with some passengers and all the cargo she brought with her.

Despite rain and cold Saturday, picketing tightened along all fronts showing evidence of the Prospect Hall Brooklyn, mass meeting of 2,599 strikers. Thursday night where the decision to stay out and have hound-the-clock picketing until a new pact is won, was unanimously voted.

New York State Industrial Commissioner Edward Corsi will induct his three-man fact-finding body on the strike sometime today and the board, headed by Martin P. Caterwood, dean of the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, will hold its initial meeting. The other two are Dean Alfange, former Liberal Party leader who now supports the Republicans and the Right Rev. John P. Boland, chairman of the State Labor Relations Board.

This committee has the power to recommend settlement terms, but its authority isn't very high.

A committee of representatives and leaders of a number of AFL locals to collect food and funds for the strikers was the latest development on the fast-expanding movement in support of the dockers. That committee's first installment of canned goods and other staples was enthusiastically greeted in I.L.A. Local 808, Brooklyn.

Club headquarters of the American Labor Party throughout the city have become centers for strike relief collections, with the response reported rising rapidly.

Washington

(Continued from Page 1)
tiate a speedy withdrawal of its armies.

Finally, our country could prove its rightful place as a world leader by sitting down with Moscow to settle a peace treaty with Germany and Japan.

Then we could set up a huge peacetime trade that will guarantee peace for this generation and for the next!

Let us seize the initiative! Tell this to President Truman now.

MORRIS UNTERMAN

Beloved Husband,
Father and
Grandfather

Died Nov. 5th, 1950

Wiretap

(Continued from Page 3)
ping of defense telephones was alleged. In one affidavit, submitted by Simon W. Gerson, one of the defendants, it was charged that a qualified technician found a tap on the telephone at Communist national headquarters, 29 W. 125 St. on Sept. 24.

The defendants' motion pointed out that the Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the conviction of Judith Coplon on the ground that evidence was obtained by wiretapping.

The subpoenas require that Hoover and McGrath produce in court all discs, records, logs, transcripts, and notes of any kind made of or reflecting telephonic communications of defendants or attorneys at law, who from time to time may have appeared for them.

In addition, the subpoenas ask the production of "all notes, information and memoranda obtained as a result of intercepting mail addressed to or mailed by the defendants, including microphone recordings of the voices of defendants and all evidence obtained as a result or by use of such microphone recordings."

The subpoenas follow affidavits filed Oct. 4 in which direct tapping of defense telephones was alleged. In one affidavit, submitted by Simon W. Gerson, one of the defendants, it was charged that a qualified technician found a tap on the telephone at Communist national headquarters, 29 W. 125 St. on Sept. 24.

ALP Drive

(Continued from Page 3)
dent and declared that "the ALP is the only party fighting for full, first class citizenship for the Negro and Puerto Rican people."

"Despite a conspiracy to exclude news of our program and candidates by the press, with a few exceptions, we are confident that we will increase our percentage of the vote on Election Day."

In Harlem, despite rain all day Saturday, street meetings were held in the evening. Thousands of leaflets were distributed yesterday, and canvassers made the rounds urging voters to pull down the lever on Row D for Isler and for Clifford T. McAvoy for president of the City Council.

Capt. Mulzac, issued a call to adherents of peace and democracy in Queens to "come out Election Day, and watch the polls and help get out the voters."

"I address my appeal specially," said Mulzac, to the thousands of democratic people who have moved to Queens in the past year but have not yet gotten into activity.

Mulzac will speak over WMCA at 8:15 tonight. Torch-light motor parades will be held in Jamaica and Corona. The Corona parade will stop at more than a dozen corners for local rallies.

The evening will be climaxed in Jamaica by a giant election rally on the corner of 108th Avenue and New York Blvd. Antonio Tulli, Mulzac campaign manager, will chair the rally. Among speakers will be Louis Burnham, editor of Freedom; Ewart Guinier, chairman of the Greater New York Negro Labor Council; Henry Foner, educational director of the Fur Dressers and Dyers Union; and Capt. Mulzac.

On Friday and Saturday, the Mulzac sound trucks made their way through the driving rain to factory gates and street rallies.

"We got a fine reception," said Guinier. "The attitude of the people has definitely changed. We are beginning to break through."

DuBois

(Continued from Page 3)
"foreign agent," and we fear that his prosecution for alleged violation of the Foreign Agents Registration Act is designed to intimidate into silence other leaders of our people who speak out boldly for full democratic rights for Negro citizens.

"We have long been proud of Dr. DuBois as an able leader of the Negro people and as a scholar with few peers in our country. Moreover, we admire his courage and defend his right, now at the age of 83, to continue to speak out for the democratic rights of oppressed people and for world peace as he has been doing for many decades."

Signers of this statement include:

Washington, D. C.: Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, Howard University, Head of Sociology Department; Dr. Joseph L. Johnson, Dean, Medical School, Howard; Dr. Eugene C. Holmes, Philosophy Department, Howard; James E. Scott, chairman of the board of American Council on Human Rights; Edward E. Fisher, president, United Cafeteria Employees Union; Joseph A. Beavers, business agent, Local 209, Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union, AFL.

Chicago: T. K. Gibson, Sr., president, Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Co.; Earl B. Dickerson, president, National Lawyers Guild; Leon Beverley, United Packing-house Workers, Local 347.

South: Rev. Simon Williamson, Baltimore; Mr. Howard H. Murphy, Baltimore; Dr. Aaron Brown, president, Albany State College, Albany, Ga.; Dr. A. A. Taylor, Dean, Fiske University; Landon Smith, president, NAACP, Springfield, Me.; Rev. T. R. Royal, Ferndale, Mich.; Carlton Moss, Hollywood, Calif.; Minta A. Alvis, president, Women's Musical and Literary Club, Springfield, Mo.

Philadelphia: Rev. W. C. Williamson; Dr. William H. Gray, Jr.; Rev. E. Luther Cunningham; attorney Rufus S. Watson; attorney E. Washington Rhodes, editor, Philadelphia Tribune; attorney Thomas M. Reed; Rev. J. Henry Patten; E. L. Powell, manager, Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Co.; Rev. E. Theodore Lewis; Wayne L. Hopkins, executive secretary, Armstrong Assn.; Dr. Eugene T. Hinson, and Rev. William P. Stevenson, Nichols Cathedral AME Church.

CIO Convention

(Continued from Page 3)
blame for the breakup on the AFL and adds:

"Their statements cannot hide the misconception of the AFL executive council which has led them, with no scintilla of evidence, to conclude that the CIO is ready to be swallowed by the craft unions which dominate the federation."

The CIO convention dinner at the Commodore tonight will be addressed by three federal officials: Michael Di Salle, Director of Price Stabilization; Manley Fleishmann, Administrator of the National Production Authority; and Oscar Chapman, secretary of the Interior.

Other speakers scheduled during convention sessions are Eric Johnston, Stabilization administrator and former Chamber of Commerce head; Anna Rosenberg, Assistant Secretary of Defense; Nathan Feinsinger, chairman of the Wage Stabilization Board; Lester Granger, executive secretary of the Urban League; Maurice Tobin, labor secretary; W.P. Kennedy, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and Rep. Jacob K. Javits, Republican, New York.

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan
JEFFERSON SCHOOL Review of the Week, held every Monday at 8:30 p.m., will hear Abner Berry discuss "The Cincinnati-National Negro Labor Council Meeting." Admission 50c. Jefferson School, 975 Sixth Ave.—Nov. 5.

Daily Worker

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6 months	7.50	6.75
3 months	4.00	3.75

417 Notables

(Continued from Page 1)
tary, Board of Social Missions, United Lutheran Church of America, New York; The Rev. Donald B. Cloward, Executive Secretary, Council of Christian Social Progress, American Baptist Convention, New York; and Dr. Ira Eisenstein, The Society for the Advancement of Judaism, New York.

The signers say, "We are fully aware of the complexity of the issues involved, and yet we believe that if the very lives of our boys and of all people concerned came above all other considerations that a way might be found at once to end the dying."

Initiating the letter were: The Rev. John H. Lathrop, The Church of the Saviour, Brooklyn, New York; Rabbi Abraham Cronbach, Professor Emeritus, Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, Ohio; Pat Rice, President, Ford Local 800, UAW-CIO, Dearborn, Mich.; Dr. Alice Hamilton, Professor Emeritus, Harvard School of Medicine, Hadlyme, Conn.; and Rev. Joseph M. Evans, Metropolitan Community Church, Chicago, Illinois.

The letter expresses grave concern over whether "our government is doing its utmost to reach a settlement." "Our country's moral leadership in the world would be greatly enhanced," it points out, "if all peoples were fully convinced of our dedication to peace."

Additional signers of the letter to the President are: Edith Abbott, Hull House, Chicago; Prof. Robert J. Havighurst, The University of Chicago, Chicago; Dr. John Haynes Holmes, Minister Emeritus, The Community Church of New York; Dr. Glenn L. Archer, Secretary, Protestants and other Americans United for Separation of Church and State, Washington, D.C.; Leland S. Brubaker, Secretary, Foreign Missions, Church of the

Brethren, Elgin, Illinois; Dr. Guy Emery Shiplor, Editor, The Churchman, New York; Prof. L. Harold De Wolf, The Boston University School of Theology, Boston, Mass.; Rabbi Henry Cohen of Calveston, Texas; The Rev. John Paul Jones, Union Church of Bay Ridge, Brooklyn; The Rev. Roscoe T. Foust, Church of the Ascension, New York; Dr. Henry Newmann, Leader, Brooklyn Ethical Culture Society; Prof. Georgia Harkness, Pacific School of Religion, San Francisco, Calif.; The Rev. Phillips P. Elliot, First Presbyterian Church Brooklyn, New York; The Rev. Thomas Kilgore, Jr., Friendship Baptist Church, New York; Prof. C. Murray Branch, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.; and James H. Wolfe, Chief Justice Supreme Court, Salt Lake City Utah.

Shopper's Guide

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The above policy is fully understood by me in placing my advertisement.

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Signed _____

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Negro Reporter Assails Defenders of Stork Club

The reluctance of many Negro entertainers to battle jimcrow was assailed last week in the Afro-American by its New York correspondent, James L. Hicks.

In a scathing article inspired by the aftermath of the insults suffered by Josephine Baker at the Stork Club, Hicks charged that "many of the top colored people in show business lined up against her instead of lining up beside her. . . . And what is more, they not only line up against her, they try to use the influence of their show business public to line up all the rest of their people against her."

"Why?" asks Hicks. "I'll tell you why: colored people in show business are lining up against Josephine Baker in the Stork Club incident because Walter Winchell is lined up against her, and to them Walter Winchell with his column is 'Mr. Show Business—The Great White Father' from whom they are seeking just one word of praise, and against whom they have not the backbone to utter one word of criticism be he right or wrong. 'He says he sat near Josephine but he didn't know she was being mistreated. Can you imagine this? Here is the world's greatest star sitting near the world's keenest newspaperman . . . and the newspaperman says he did not know what was going on. That's something for the birds.'"

Hicks assails Larry Steele, who wired support to Winchell. He then goes into other areas by declaring, "For too long I've sat back and watched Ethel Waters and Beulah, Alvin Childress (Amos) and Spencer Williams (Andy) lambast and ridicule colored people because they say, 'I've got to work, and this is a job.'"

"In other words, if Ethel Waters can't get anything but a 'Mammy' job on the screen wouldn't it be better for Ethel to take a maid's job in someone's home and maintain her self respect. Believe me when I say I know hundreds of housemaids whom I respect a thousand times more than I do Ethel Waters."

As for Childress and Williams, Hicks says, if they can't get a job in show business "without ridiculing their own people as Amos and Andy, what's wrong with these two husky men getting out and earning an honest dollar like so many millions of respectable colored people are doing?"

"Take Marian Anderson—no you take her!" says Hicks. "How can I respect Miss Anderson as a great member of my race, if she figura-

tively gets on her knees and yields to the white fathers of Richmond, Va., when they say that my own people are not good enough to come and sit beside them and hear her wonderful voice."

Hicks tells Sarah Vaughn, Duke Ellington, King Cole and other famous but compromising entertainers, "Don't come around me and expect me to call you great."

The Afro reporter says of Negro entertainers, "It about time that they be told what the rest of us are learning—it's better to die on

your feet than to live on your knees."

In his regular column in the same issue, Hicks says he went back stage at the Roxy, and asked "You're still sticking with us—aren't you, Miss Baker?"

"She turned to me, put her arms around me and said in language I could understand: 'Lissen baby, Josephine is going to stick with her people as long as any of her people are left. And if I'm the last one left, nobody is going to push Josephine around!'"

A MYSTICAL FILM FROM VIENNA ABOUT BEETHOVEN

By BEN LEVINE

"Eroica," the film produced in Vienna and now being shown at the 55th Street Playhouse, presents extracts from some of Beethoven's best known music, played by the Vienna Philharmonic and Symphonic orchestras. The film's plot is based on the three most widely related incidents in Beethoven's life—the cancellation of the "Eroica" dedication to Napoleon, the fact that Beethoven never married, and Beethoven's growing deafness.

The Austrian actor, Ewald Balser, bears a striking resemblance to Beethoven, and Marianne Schoenauer looks very much like the original Therese von Brunswick, except that she is even prettier than the portrait that has come down to us. The same goes for Judith Holzmeister, who played vivacious Giulietta Guicciardi.

And now and then the soundtrack bears a resemblance to Beethoven's great music.

We would easily forgive some twisted dates in the film, and some changes in recorded history. It is difficult to telescope a genius' life into a motion picture. (We were surprised, for example, to hear that Beethoven fled from the von Brunswick house in order not to compromise Giulietta. Maybe so. The story generally told us is that Beethoven found, to his chagrin, that Giulietta had chosen the safe path of marriage to a count.)

But what is more important than details of acting or photography is the deliberate omission in the film of everything about Beethoven that makes him a giant in European culture. Beethoven's music

was the product of the French revolution and of that vast movement which toppled monarchs from their thrones. Both in form and content, it was the song of the freedom that was being born and the freedom that was yet to come.

The film ignores these things. After getting through with the story of the dedication to Napoleon, with a few words about liberty, equality and fraternity, the films shifts to Beethoven's friendships with the countesses Therese and Giulietta. Beethoven's failure to marry is presented as an artist's renunciation of worldliness.

In the deafness sequence, similarly, Beethoven is made to accept, in a spirit of religious resignation, the comment of the priest, Amenda, that this is God's way of helping him to develop his "inner music."

These scenes are apparently based on authentic documents. The distortion consists in presenting only these one-sided facts, and in failing to make even an attempt to analyze the greatness in Beethoven's work or the social movement in which it grew.

We suspect this is no accident. Evidently the Vienna of the Holy Roman Empire remains, at least in the American zone, a fortress of clericalism and reaction.

The "Ode to Joy" of the Ninth Symphony, which closes the motion picture, is presented in a church setting, following a series of religious imagery, in which the aim is to destroy Beethoven, the revolutionary, and to substitute a false picture of Beethoven as an abject penitent.

4,000 Amateur Performers In Moscow's Talent Contest

By RALPH PARKER

MOSCOW, Nov. 4 (Telepress).—A 10-day cycle of plays, operas, choral singing, folk dancing and concerts staged by the best amateur talents in the country opened here recently. Over 4,000 performers are taking part.

This is the concluding stage in a contest wherein over 2,000,000 working people participated. Moscow is providing its best concert halls and theatres for the occasion, which will culminate in two performances at the Bolshoi Theatre.

During the past five years, the number of amateur groups almost doubled. In Sverdlovsk Province alone over 40,000 people were involved in the preliminary stage of the contest. In the finals in Sverdlovsk there were 50 choirs, 44 dance groups, 13 folk-instrument bands, ten brass bands and 450 soloists. About 2,000,000 people watched the various concerts held in the province.

In Uzbekistan, over 1,300 groups entered with performances of plays, operas, symphonies, etc.

During the period of the contest in Moscow, 15 dramatic companies will perform. The theme of the plays is often a subject close to the actors' own experiences. The Baku amateur company, for

instance, is performing a play about oil workers, while the Orsha company is staging a play about Byelorussian partisan hero Konstantin Zaslavov.

Other groups are presenting classics. The Chelyabinsk metal workers are performing Maxim Gorky's "Lower Depths"; students of Leningrad University N. V. Gogol's "The Inspector General" while a trade union group from Leningrad is staging Moussorgsky's "Sorochinskaya Fair" and Dargomyshev's "Rusalka." Nine of the 15 groups performing in Moscow are presenting modern plays. The choirs appearing at the Great Hall of Moscow's Conservatory include one from Esthonia.

The standards attained by amateur performers are partly due to the system whereby professional companies such as Moscow Art Theatre and Maly Theatre take amateur groups under their wings, and partly to the encouragement given by the trade union movement.



on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Referee Levy Is the 'First'

THE HEADLINES BLARE today (Friday) of District Attorney Hogan's arrest of referee Sol Levy for allegedly helping to fix the point spread in professional basketball games. Levy is the first ref officially accused of wrongdoing, though knowing whispers have been plentiful.

All I want to know is this.

Are we going to have a repetition of the pattern used for the college player fixers? That is, are all the big headlines for the "first" going to go to Sol Levy, the Jewish referee, and then some time later when people are starting to yawn about the referee angle, the facts will come out about others in the Midwest, South, etc.?

Isn't that the way it "happened to work out" with the players? Somehow the point shavers from Bradley and Toledo didn't get the same hoopla excitement as CCNY and LIU players, who were mostly Jewish and Negro athletes.

Kentucky's point fixers were finally arrested last month for their tourney game with Loyola here in March of 1949. This was long before the Sherman Whites or Al Roths took part in shaving points, but the Whites and the Roths were the "first" big ones announced by Hogan, and so got the big treatment, the first impression stuff.

Is the same thing going to happen with referees?

There already is substantial evidence that Hogan maneuvers the dates of his arrests. This came out in the plaintive bleat of Ned Irish and the Garden folk that Hogan had the Kentucky case in his pocket for five full months before breaking it. Irish was sore because the belated announcement came too close to the opening of the pro basketball season and hurt the Indianapolis franchise in the league and hence his own pocketbook.

What should concern more people is the question of whether these fix exposes are being dealt out in a sequence which has something much more sinister in mind.

Journalism Dep't

LET'S HAVE ONE of our periodic little lessons in journalism. Class will please come to attention.

Today we'll turn our attention to the New York Times, studying technique on two news stories in Friday's edition. (Don't tell me you think the Times twists things, why that's the . . . the . . . Times, the journal of record!)

On to page seven of the journal of record. In the second column we find a story from Athens, Greece, headlined "Plastiris Gets Vote of 131-114 in Athens." The story comes "special to the New York Times." In the second paragraph we find the following dignified sentence:

"The 10 elected members of the Union of the Democratic Left, which is Communist sponsored, were not present."

This was the fact. The journal of record is here busy recording a true fact. It just doesn't bother to say that the 10 non-present elected members were in jail, political prisoners.

Now we turn back to page two for a study of subheads. These are the secondary headlines in smaller type than the main headline of the story. The main headline, in column one, is "Air War in Korea Takes New Spurt." The subhead then gives some details, "Reds' MIG Jets Attack Allies Again."

Now a reader browsing through the headlines and decks and not reading past the first paragraph of the story—and there are many such readers as you know—might well think "Gosh, those Reds attacking just when the truce talks are getting somewhere . . . starting air clashes now . . . that's not so good for the truce talks."

Down a way in the story, after talk about the lull in ground fighting, the weather and related topics, we come to the description of the "red attack." Here it is:

"In the air warfare, Allied and Communist pilots clashed as United Nations jets and the Soviet-type MIG's lunged at one another at the southern end of 'MIG Alley,' near Pyongyang."

This is a very interesting location for a "red attack." Pyongyang is the capital of North Korea. Which means that the "allies" flew their planes up to Pyongyang and were busy with their strafing and napalm-burning of the Korean population when the "reds" came along and "attacked" them.

So we must conclude one of two things from the Times' subhead over this story:

1. The Times now considers the presence of strafing and bombing planes over North Korea cities as a normal and fixed thing, like branches on a tree. Therefore, any North Koreans who try to drive them away are "attacking the Allies again." The cad!

Or,

2. The Times, like all the rest of the big money war papers, does everything it can in headlines, stories and editorials to agitate against the idea and possibility of peace, and the ending of big capital's super armament profits.

(But that can't be! Isn't the Times a journal of record?)

Journalism class dismissed. NYU and Columbia Schools of Journalism are free to use material presented herewith in whole or in part, that would be the day.

Fund Campaign Dep't

FRIDAY MORNING'S MAIL included another \$10 from Anne S. of Detroit for the paper's \$25,000 fund campaign with the note:

"Dear Mr. Rodney: Here is another \$10 for the Nat Low memorial fund. These two are anonymous, but an indication of how people feel about the paper if you just talk to them. One is from a businessman, the other from a teacher. People want to help—you just have to keep after them, take their money and send it along. I'll try to send in some more in the next couple of weeks . . . Anne S."

And still another dollar from "PRN" with the note—"More will be coming."

Monday morning quaterbacking in Tuesday's paper, football fans.

Urge Theatre Parties for 'Medal for Willie'

The Committee for the Negro in the Arts has issued a call for audiences to prevent the closing of the one-act play, "A Medal for Willie." The appeal was made in an emergency issue of the CNA bulletin.

"In spite of enthusiastic reviews from the Harlem press and the metropolitan papers, the show has been playing to dwindling audiences this past week," declared the bulletin.

"Playwright William Branch saw his drama enthusiastically received by its large first night audience—and left the next day for the Army, confident the run was secure."

The CNA urged that the production of this fine anti-war play be insured and that playgoers "call or mail in your reservations for tickets at once to 261 W. 125 St. (UN 4-4002); call your friends and acquaintances to do the same; speed up your arrangements for theater parties and blocks. . . ."

"A Medal for Willie"—together with the delightful curtain-raiser, Anton Chekov's "Swan Song"—is performed every Monday through Thursday night.

Mayor's Report Launches Drive Against City Workers

By MICHAEL SINGER

A wage slashing, down-grading, vacation cutting program for the city's 225,000 employees was proposed yesterday in the 18-month \$285,000 study of municipal salaries and reclassifications released by the Wall Street "efficiency experts" at Griffenhagen & Associates.

The report, sponsored by the Mayor's Committee on Management Survey, of which Comptroller Lazarus Joseph is chairman, and Luther Gulick, executive director, if adopted by the city, would mark the most oppressive attack on civil service workers in city history.

While underpaid city workers are uniting for wage boosts of \$650 to \$1,000 annually, and immediate cost of living increment increases, Griffenhagen & Associates proposed an average raise amounting to \$134.

The total cost of wage boosts recommended by the Big Business economists — which includes elimination of maintenance costs for various categories of workers (food, board, uniforms, etc.) — is \$24,000 maximum. But both Comptroller Joseph and City Construction Coordinator Robert Moses, the latter far from a higher

pay advocate, have indicated that nothing less than \$100,000,000 in wage boosts could meet the needs of the city workers.

UPW ASSAILS REPORT

Jack Bigel, district president of the United Public Workers, yesterday denounced the report as a "shocking distortion" of conditions in the municipal departments.

"Needless to say," he said, "all these negative recommendations will be resisted by our organization and all city workers with no holds barred."

Bigel pointed out that Griffenhagen proposes to cut vacations from 25 working days to two weeks, to reduce holidays from 11½ days to 10, and to eliminate all religious holidays.

"Two years ago, when former mayor O'Dwyer proposed the reclassification plan, our organization warned that it was designed to give a little, take away a lot, but above all to thwart the basic solution of the wage and other needs of the city," Bigel asserted. The Griffenhagen report, he added, "after a staggering expensive study of 1½ years fully bears out these predictions."

Indicating the opposition of the Wall Street politicians to the work-

ers' demands, the Griffenhagen report says:

"Most illogical method for liberalizing the city's pay structure is the granting of across-the-board salary increases."

Another section of the report contains this falsehood: "Another study made recently by the Mayor's Committee has suggested that on the average the pay of positions in covered city agencies has actually kept pace with the consumer price index."

PRICE INDEX

The UPW analysis of the report, as given this reporter by Bigel in an interview, shows that the government's own Bureau of Labor Statistics puts city workers \$792.42 below 1939 price levels. This is based on a price index of 181.5.

"But the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers," Bigel said, "in a much more accurate study showed that the price index is 262.5. In other words, it takes \$2.62 today to buy what a dollar did in 1939."

The UE figures, it was pointed out, include income tax expenses which the BLS ignored, real rent and clothing increases, and the deterioration of quality. "Proof of the need of the \$1,000 increase," Bigel continued, "is further upheld by the Heller Budget Committee" which said that as of December, 1950, a family of four required \$4,275.85 to live modestly.

"The average city worker's salary," Bigel averred, "is over \$1,000 short of this minimum for living."

TAX INCREASES

In addition to the onslaught on municipal workers, the report makes no provisions for adjusting wages to take into account the recent federal tax and price increases, as well as the milk rise here. "If these findings are permitted to go through," Bigel warned, "thousands of workers receiving inadequate salaries who have looked for long overdue wage increases will find on the basis of this report that they have been overpaid rather than underpaid."

Griffenhagen boldly states: "It is equally as accurate to say that a large number of city employees are seriously overpaid as to say that a large number of city employees are seriously underpaid."

Here is an example of Griffenhagen's overpaid employees: Clerk Grade 2 categories who receive up to \$3,080 would be reduced to \$2,200 to \$2,800; Clerk Grade 3 employees who earn from \$3,081 to \$3,670 would be slashed to \$2,800 to \$3,400; and Grade 4 clerks receiving \$3,671 to \$4,270 would be cut to \$3,400 to \$4,000.

In addition the report proposes that the "overpaid" hospital employees—one of the most oppressed sections of the civil service—would

have salaries reduced from \$30 to \$150 a year.

Griffenhagen also proposes to "improve" the increment plan by making increment increases based on "meritorious" rather than "mandatory" yardsticks. This, Bigel said, "means political favoritism."

The report further suggested that increments be given every two or three years in place of the annual increment now provided. Current cost of living increments are \$250, but Griffenhagen urges this mandatory raise be slashed to \$150.

Before the report is adopted it must be approved by the Mayor's Committee on Management, the Board of Estimate, the City Council, and, where state-financed adjustments are made, by the Legislature.

A three-man committee, to be called a Hearing Board, will be set up, according to Comptroller Joseph, to hear grievances and opposition from civil service unions. Not a single labor organization is represented on that body.

Guy R. Brewer Endorses Capt. Mulzac

Guy R. Brewer, former Harlem Democratic leader, present leader of the Inter-Community Civic Association, and prominent Jamaica real estate man, on Friday endorsed Capt. Hugh N. Mulzac, ALP candidate for Queens Borough president.

"After listening to all the sound and fury and reviewing the record of all the candidates," Brewer declared, "I have come to the conclusion that Capt. Hugh N. Mulzac is the most qualified candidate for president of Queens."

Brewer, also a leader of the Jamaica branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, further declared, "The failure of the two major parties to give representation to the Negro citizens of Queens for even the most minor office is one of the most shameful pages in the history of the political record of our borough. It is my earnest hope that not only Negro voters but all citizens who honestly believe in the democratic process of equality for all will vote for Captain Mulzac."

"I do not make this appeal solely because he is a Negro, but because his platform for the borough is head and shoulders above those of his opponents."

McAvoy Assails U. S. Spy Fund

Clifford T. McAvoy, ALP candidate for City Council president, yesterday denounced the "traitors" in congress responsible for appropriation of a special fund of \$100,000,000 for the overthrow of the governments of the Soviet Union, Hungary, Poland, and other Eastern European countries by force and violence.

The appropriation was revealed in yesterday morning's papers.

McAvoy was a guest speaker at the 50th anniversary festival of the Hungarian Daily Journal of New York, America's oldest progressive labor paper, at the Riverside Plaza Hotel.

McAvoy pointed to the hypocrisy of those who accuse innocent workmen of advocating the overthrow of government while they themselves admit they are spending \$100,000,000 for the overthrow of governments by force.

NAACP WELCOMES PROBE OF STORK CLUB LETTER

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People yesterday "welcomed" investigation of a letter received by NAACP Walter White, signed "Sherman Billingsley," declaring the Stork Club's intention to continue its policies under which Miss Josephine Baker was insulted. After White made the letter public Thursday, Billingsley told Assistant District Attorney David Worgan, "I didn't sign it," and asked for an investigation.

The DA's office said it would investigate, and White declared, "we have the original letter as signed and the postmarked envelope in which it was received." White received the letter just after the NAACP picketed the Stork Club.

On this basis, the NAACP urged Mayor Impellitteri to revoke the Stork Club license.

White released the letter addressed to him Oct. 24, after Billingsley dodged a suggestion by the Mayor's Committee on Unity that he give a "clear" statement as to his policy.

"Because of the exclusive nature of our clientele we find it

necessary to exclude certain types of persons whom we know would be regarded as obnoxious by the majority of our patrons," Billingsley wrote.

White cited Billingsley's "brazen" rejection of the Mayor's Committee's request, declaring this and his letter, "arrogantly reaffirms the Stork Club's long established and illegal policy of discrimination against Negroes and other colored persons."

The NAACP had organized a picket line in front of the Stork Club for several days, and Billingsley insultingly wrote White he was "greatly displeased with the action your organization has taken, particularly the involvement of Walter Winchell in this matter. Be advised that despite pickets and other agitation, the policy of this establishment as regards the exclusion of obnoxious persons will not be altered."

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From Civil Rights Congress
23 W. 26th St., OR 9-1657

Berry to Talk On Negro Labor Convention

The National Negro Labor Council founding convention in Cincinnati last weekend will be reported on and interpreted by Abner Perry at the Jefferson School tonight (Monday) at 8:30. Berry attended the convention as correspondent for the Daily Worker.

Tonight's discussion is part of the weekly "Review of the Week" public forums conducted by Berry at the Jefferson School. Admission is 50 cents.

How Washington Can Seize the Initiative

An Editorial

WE HAVE GOOD NEWS, fellow-Americans.

The State Department says it is going to try to "seize the peace initiative" from the Soviet Union at the coming Paris meeting of the UN general assembly.

Of course, the State Department was quick to say that it isn't going to change anything in its present policies.

As Americans, we would like very much to see our country

seize the peace initiative in this fear-ridden world. Why should the Soviet Union have a monopoly on its offer to outlaw the dreaded atomic warfare? Why should the Soviet Union have a monopoly on its offer to reduce all armaments and replace the costly armaments race with peacetime trade between Moscow and the U.S.A.?

We hereby suggest that Washington's delegation seize the initiative at Paris by offering to match the Russian offer to de-

stroy all its A-bombs by offering to do the same. We also suggest that we seize the initiative by proposing a UN system of inspection which up to now only the Russians have been offering, thus profoundly convincing millions that they are in earnest about ending atomic warfare forever.

We also think that Washington could thrill the world by calling an immediate halt to the Korean massacre, and offering to nego-

(Continued on Page 6)



ACHESON

VISHINSKY

Framed, Jailed, He Aids 'Worker'

You, the readers of the paper, sent or brought in \$720.50 on Friday in response to our plea for \$25,000 to help finance the paper for the rest of the year. Total received since Oct. 14, when the Appeal was first made, was \$3,892.47 as of Friday afternoon.

This is 15½ percent in something less than three weeks. If we were to figure on this as the rate for the rest of the campaign, it would take us 18 weeks to complete. Frankly, we knew from experience it would take time for the appeal to catch hold. As expected, it is gaining momentum.

The funds are still coming from small towns in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan and Kentucky to a greater degree than from Philadelphia, Cleveland, Detroit, Boston, Newark or Buffalo. Readers in the Philadelphia area, for instance, have sent in a grand total of \$94.25, or less than 7 percent of the \$1,500 we figure to get from them. And a large part of this came from the smaller cities and towns in the area.

Ohioans are also way behind, having contributed \$84 of the \$1,000 we have them down for. Where are our many Cleveland readers and supporters?

We haven't figured out yet how many people have answered our plea for 5,000 readers to send fives (by the rules of arithmetic we count a ten-spot for two fives). But there is still plenty of room for you in this 5,000 club. Send that fiver today!

Here are some typical letters we are receiving:

A letter from Steve Nelson, Western Pennsylvania Communist leader whose Smith Act trial comes up in December, tells a little story about Jim Dolsen, Daily Worker's Western Pennsylvania correspondent still imprisoned by high bail after the frameup "trial."

Writes Steve:

"Jim heard of the Worker fund drive—you know that he doesn't see the paper in the 'Iron City' jail—and asked how it was going. He told Margaret (his wife) of some friend of his who owed him \$5 and if she could get it to send it on for the Daily fund drive. When Margaret told this to Jim's friend, he put in another five for himself, saying: 'If Jim can spend his time in jail rather than apply that \$5 toward his bail, then I guess I can spare \$5 for the Daily Worker fund drive.'"

Received—two \$5 bills.

From Caldwell, Idaho, comes this chummy note, with \$6 enclosed:

"Well gents, it is time for me to renew my subscription to the Worker. After that, use these funds as a donation to your fine paper . . . the victory over the tyranny which puts innocent people in jail is not far off. The tyrants never win out. . . . G.P."

Over to Minneapolis, in the state with the old farmer-labor pioneering tradition, and this note:

"To the Editor, Please find \$5 enclosed to carry on the good work. With respect, NFJ."

Daily Worker

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417 Notables Ask End to Korea War

Four hundred seventeen prominent Americans, including the heads of three theological schools, a Nobel Prize Winner and representatives of numerous religious bodies from 43 states and the District of Columbia today sent a letter to President Harry S. Truman asking that he exert the full strength of his office "to a supreme effort to bring the fighting in Korea to an end and achieve a truce that will lead to a full restoration of peace."

Among the signers of the letter are: Emily Greene Balch, Winner, Nobel Peace Award, 1946; Prof. Henry J. Cadbury, Chairman,

American Friends Service Committee, Cambridge, Mass.; Dr. Herbert Gezork, President, Andover Newton Theological School, Newton Center, Mass.; Dean John M. Atwood, St. Lawrence University School of Religion, Canton, New York; John Long, President, Southern Christian Institute, Ed-

wards, Miss.; The Right Reverend Walter Mitchell, Protestant Episcopal Bishop (retired) Rancho Santa Fe, Calif.; The Rev. C. Franklin Kech, Executive Secre-

(Continued on Page 6)

Dockers Rap Redbaiting Of Food Gifts

A red-baiting publicity stunt, front-paged by the Brooklyn Daily Eagle purportedly showing striking longshoremen "dumping" food collections from the United Labor Action Committee has backfired, Committee spokesmen said on Friday. A statement issued by Aaron D. Schneider and Leon Straus, co-chairman of the ULAC, said "many of the longshoremen of Local 808, ILA, where the food was supposedly 'dumped' because it (ULAC) was a 'Red outfit,' have communicated with us to denounce the staged dumping of food as a phony and cheap publicity stunt."

The Eagle last Thursday quoted officers of the Jewish Labor Committee as having incited the longshoremen to reject the food distribution on the grounds that the ULAC was a "Communist" organization and the food, therefore, "red-tainted."

Schneider and Straus charged that the "red-baiting, do-nothing policy of the Jewish Labor Committee is nothing more than another form of strikebreaking" and tantamount to an "alliance with Joe Ryan and the shipowners."

The United Labor Action Committee leaders pointed out that Louis Waldman, founder of the Jewish Labor Committee, is Ryan's attorney, and that David Dubinsky, president of the ILGWU, is treasurer. The ULAC statement accused Waldman and Dubinsky of "indiscriminate" shouts of "communism" to head off "their own members who might get similar ideas" against labor misleadership as those now held by the striking longshoremen.

AUSTRALIA IRON UNION HITS GUS HALL 'CONTEMPT TRIAL'

The steel workers "down under" couldn't wait for the mails to express their indignation at the treatment accorded Communist National Secretary Gus Hall. They sent their message by wireless to the Civil Rights Congress here over the signature of Secretary Flanagan of the Iron Workers Union of Victoria, Australia.

"The Iron Workers Union members are astounded and dismayed at the treatment of Gus Hall and demand justice, not fascist brutality."

Hall was brought to New York Friday with his wrists in handcuffs and accompanied by two armed Federal marshals to await trial on Tuesday, Nov. 13 on a charge of "contempt of court."

Previously he had been kidnapped from Mexico City by FBI agents in violation of Mexican law and held incommunicado in Leavenworth Penitentiary. Hall has no attorney for his trial since the government subpoenaed his attorney, Harry Sacher, as a witness in the trial.

Ryan Tries Splitting as Dock Scabherding Fails

By GEORGE MORRIS

"King" Joe Ryan, after 21 days of failure in his strikebreaking efforts in the port-wide rank and file strike of longshoremen, shifted his main emphasis on maneuvers to split the striking locals. This time his forces are depending on some stooges within Chelsea's Local 791, the spearheading local in the walkout, to force a back-to-work ballot. They hope, thereby, to possibly disrupt the solidarity of the strikers and keep the pot boiling as a "family quarrel" in the ILA rather than direct all attention to forcing the shipowners to start new negotiations on the demands of the strikers.

As is customary in strikebreaking conspiracies, the plot was put in to operation during the weekend with the help of the press and visiting of the homes of longshoremen by Ryan's terror squads.

It was during the weekend before that Ryan announced his widely publicized proclamation to "run through and over" the pickets to break the strike. He failed miserably in several efforts with the windup of the week showing the port more paralyzed than ever outside of the three Army docks.

The line of Ryan's maneuver was revealed when 10 men calling themselves ILA members of Local 791, petitioned for a meeting to vote on taking a back-to-work ballot. John J. (Gene) Sampson, business agent of the local and leading spokesman of the port-wide strike, said six of the men

were not even in good standing and their petition was disqualified.

Ryan's forces in Local 791 then appealed to the Ryan-run District Council of the ILA, whence an order for a meeting of Local 791 members 2 p.m. today at St. Bernard's Parish School, 327 W. 13th St., was promptly issued. Whether the meeting would even materialize was a question yesterday. Some Local 791 sources said that a strike picket line would be on hand. Others expressed the opinion no one would attend.

Ryan's effort to cast doubt on (Continued on Page 6)

Ask Canada Ban Collier War-on-Russia Edition

TORONTO, Nov. 4.—A request that the government ban the distribution of the Oct. 27 issue of Collier's magazine was addressed to the Prime Minister by Mary Jennison, executive secretary of the Canadian Peace Congress. In her letter to St. Laurent, Miss Jennison described the contents of the American magazine as being "the most inflammatory document yet produced in America."

"You have expressed the conviction of the Canadian people when you stated your belief on past occasions that war is not inevitable," writes Miss Jennison. "We ask you to give that belief effective expression now by the exercise of your authority to bar this war-provoking issue of Collier's from Canada."

Following is the text of the letter:

"Together with thousands of Canadians, you must deplore the contents of the Oct. 27 issue of Collier's magazine. Every Canadian reader will rightly interpret this United States magazine's preview of 'Russia's Defeat and Occupation, 1952-60' as implicit acceptance that World War III is inevitable. As part of their insidious provocation, the editors have implicated other countries as assisting in this project. They claim to have consulted 'high-level Washington officials'."

"You have expressed the conviction of the Canadian people when you stated your belief on past occasions that war is not inevitable. We ask you to give that belief effective expression now by the exercise of your authority to bar this war-provoking issue of Collier's from Canada. Such action will be supported by all the people of Canada who desire an easing of the tensions that promote war and who believe peace can be achieved through negotiations."

"Such action on your part will be consistent with the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights which forbids the dissemination of war propaganda."

"Above all, the banning by the Canadian government of the most inflammatory document yet produced in the United States will give clear indication to every country that Canada is intent on the preservation of world peace."

"In view of the implied suggestion that Canadians may be among those consulted by the editors of the magazine in question, we would earnestly ask you to issue a denial that Canadian officials have been in any way implicated."

WIRES ST. LAURENT

Mrs. Libbie C. Park, executive secretary of the Toronto Peace Council wired St. Laurent:

"The Toronto Peace Council, speaking in the name of 60,000 Toronto citizens who have already signed the petition asking the government of Canada to declare itself for immediate negotiations between the big five powers to draw up a pact of peace, urges immediate action by the government of Canada to prohibit further distribution or sale in Canada of Collier's for Oct. 27 on grounds that the U.S.-printed magazine which is wholly devoted to survey of imaginary war between the U.S. and USSR, in 1952, accepts the idea of the inevitability of war, denies the possibility of peace through negotiations, and contributes to further development of war psychology in Canada."

"The magazine degrades the ideals of UN by portraying U. S. soldiers in guise of UN forces occupying the capital of a member state of the United Nations. Whole issue of magazine violates UN General Assembly resolution of Nov. 3, 1947, against war propaganda. To ban import and sale of this dangerous war-inciting material would be a significant step by the Canadian government to promote friendly relations among nations based on purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter."

HER SON MISSING IN KOREA, SHE SPARKS FIGHT FOR PEACE

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 4.—The mother of a GI missing in Korea since Oct. 1 has called on American mothers and "all women of the world" to join together to end the bloodshed and "preserve our future generations for their sons to have life, as it is meant to be, without war." Behind this stirring plea is a fervent and moving story of Mrs. Donna Cooper's fight for peace.

The powerful story of Mrs. Cooper's fight for peace is told in the Oct. 1 issue of the Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Mrs. Cooper, a beauty consultant for a Memphis cosmetic company, received a telegram on Oct. 16 from the Department of Defense that her son, Pfc. Paul Cooper, Jr., 21, had been missing in action since Oct. 1. On Sept. 28 the soldier, who had been studying for the priesthood when he was drafted, had written his mother that he had been granted a five-day battle leave.

On receiving the "missing" telegram, Mrs. Cooper immediately put in a long-distance telephone call to President Truman. She was told that the President "wasn't available." She wanted to tell the President to do everything possible to end the war.

On Sept. 21, when she still believed her son was safe, Mrs. Cooper had cabled Gen. Matthew R. Ridgway and wrote Truman

urging that they cut the red tape delaying resumption of truce negotiations in Korea.

Mrs. Cooper received a formal letter from a White House aide that the President was "doing all he could to end the war."

She would like to appear before the United Nations to make a plea for ending the war in Korea, she declared. Since her appeal on Sept. 21 to Truman and Ridgway to speed truce talks, Mrs. Cooper has received letters and telegrams of support from every section of the nation.

Commenting on these encouraging messages, she said that "I want to do something to spare the sons and daughters of the present generation from the suffering war is causing today."

Young Cooper was a sophomore in the Junior College Division of Christian Brothers College, where he was studying to become a Catholic priest. He was drafted last December and became a machine-gunner in Company H of the Seventh Cavalry Regiment, First Cavalry Division.

He was a member of the Honor Guard at the United Nations truce team camp at Munsan, Korea. His mother thought he was still serving in that assignment when she received the telegram that her son was "missing in action."

Last night Mrs. Cooper told of her son's last letter. "He sent me a rose in an envelope," she said.

Reuther Blocked Move to Name John L. Lewis at Milan Meeting

The Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON.—The United Mine Workers delegation to the U.S.-dominated "International Confederation of Free Labor Unions" in Milan were thwarted in their efforts to name John L. Lewis to the executive board, a delegation report made public Friday revealed. Walter Reuther, president of the United Auto Workers, who was chairman of the committee on constitution, blocked an amendment offered by UMW delegate John Busarello which would have provided for five rather than four North Americans on the board. Reuther ruled

the amendment was out of order.

"A large number of delegates had heard of and knew much about the work and fine leadership of John L. Lewis, and felt, if he would accept membership on the executive board, that his experience, knowledge and ability would be a great asset to the confederation," the report said.

The delegation, headed by William Mitch, UMW district president for Alabama, criticized operation of the Marshall Plan because its funds were benefitting only the "wealthy classes" and the "artful tax dodgers."

"In our opinion," said Mitch, "western Europe is in a bad state."

Delegates to NMU Convention Faced Screening to Buck Curran

By ART SHIELDS

Joe Curran, National Maritime Union president, found more rank and file opposition than he had expected at the NMU convention in Manhattan Center last week.

This opposition drew encouragement from the rank and file longshore strike, which stirred the delegates. And it had a deeper base in the worsening conditions on the ships.

Curran had gotten rid of many militant seamen since the last convention. He had fingered them to the screening officers on the U. S. Coast Guard in the last couple of years. But the votes at the convention showed that many rank and file seamen still objected to his roughshod dictatorship methods.

These rank and file seamen defeated a Curran proposal to abolish the NMU's trial committee system, which gives rank and files the right to pass judgement on accused members.

Curran wanted to give the union officials full charge of trials and subsequent expulsions. A majority of the nearly 500 delegates voted him down, however.

The NMU president's machine is based primarily on the shore-side delegates, who include the payroll officials. This crowd stood by him with hardly a break. But the shoresiders were little more than 20 percent of the delegates. The rest—nearly 400—were elected by the men on the merchant ships. And the rank and file opposition came almost entirely from these working seamen.

The men from the ships know that they face the danger of screening when they vote against the NMU president, who works so closely with the U. S. Coast Guard. A core of the rank and files, however, opposed his efforts to destroy what is left of NMU democracy, from the beginning.

This opposition expressed itself the first day when Curran jammed through a decision to give him the authority to appoint the convention committees.

The official count admitted that 141 seamen voted against this undemocratic proposal. It was passed, however by 295 votes.

FIGHT HIGH DUES

There was more intense opposition to Curran's proposal to make the seamen pay \$15 dues every three months, instead of \$12. Loud applause greeted every speaker opposing this heavy tribute to the union's administrative machine.

The first opposition speaker, a tall, middle-aged Negro, shouted "No! My crew says vote it down" in his first seconds at the floor microphone.

"I was in this union when it was

founded," he said, "and we got on well on one dollar a month's dues. I'm against paying five dollars now."

Other "No" speakers followed. Curran balanced them off by selecting pro speakers. But the applause for the anti-high dues men was much bigger.

Curran won the high dues proposal by a roll call vote, however. The roll call system requires each seaman to come up to the mike just before Curran and announce his name and his vote. A secretary takes the name down. And the seaman's vote becomes part of a record that the screeners may see.

Nevertheless 166 rank and file men from the ships voted against the Curran heavy dues plan—against 343 pro-votes.

OFFICERS' SALARIES

The high dues—now amounting to \$60 a year—are expected to finance substantial salary increases for Curran and his fellow officers.

The door was opened for these increases when the convention gave the National Council of Curran machine men power to set the officer salaries.

A Constitutional provision, limiting the President's salary to \$150 a week, and the salary of the Secretary, Treasurer and three Vice Presidents to \$125 a week, was deleted.

These limits had been imposed by rank and file referendum votes.

LIMIT COUNCIL MEETINGS

Curran controls the National Council, which is the highest governing body between conventions. But his control of the five other national officers is still tighter. So he asked the convention to limit the number of meetings of the Council, and thus give a freer hand to the national officers.

The Council has been meeting four times between the biennial conventions. Curran promised it meet only once instead.

The delegates defeated this plan. And a compromise under which the Council will meet twice was adopted.

These struggles may seem dull to some outsiders. But they are very real struggles between the rank and file and a reactionary, power-hungry officialdom.

Many rank and files are very angry about the screening, which has stripped away the best rank and file leaders. And nearly all are angry about the lack of milk and fresh vegetables and good meat on the mess tables, and the chiseling on overtime pay.

Negro and Puerto Rican seamen—who have suffered most from screening and discrimination—were the most militant voices at the convention.

This rank and file opposition will be felt again when the convention's constitutional decisions will be voted on at a membership referendum.

British Fly Infantry Division to Suez

CAIRO.—The British First Infantry Division was flown Friday into the Suez Canal Zone. In addition, the destroyer Chequers sailed into the canal enroute to Ismailia.

The infantry streamed into the Canal zone from an air-lift force of Hastings and Valettas which landed at 10-minute intervals.

British spokesmen said the complete division headquarters, plus supporting units, was flown in from Tripoli. The division last saw action in Palestine in 1948.

A strike of Egyptian workers in government offices was reported Friday from Port Said. The walk-off of tens of thousands of Egyptian workers from British installations was continuing.

HOW FBI HARASSES WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Group Protests Hounding of Fine, Green Families

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—A delegation here will demand that Federal authorities halt the harassment by the FBI of the families of Gil Green and Fred Fine, Communist leaders.

A newly-formed committee has made an appointment with U. S. District Attorney Otto J. Kerner, Jr., for Tuesday where a protest will be made against the gross violation of the civil liberties of the women and children of the Green and Fine families.

The Political Victims' Welfare Committee of Chicago was formed last week at a meeting which heard the detailed report of the four months of terror and harassment to which these two families have been subjected.

The committee was formed at the initiative of attorney Max Naiman, well-known fighter for civil liberties. The group is expected to gather support from persons, who though they may not agree with

the Communist Party, are not willing to permit the persecution of innocent women and children, who themselves have been convicted of nothing.

In its initial statement, the committee declared that "the FBI is assuming upon itself secret police power to probe into the thoughts and activities of innocent citizens."

The committee was preparing a detailed bill of particulars showing that during the last four months, the Green and Fine families have suffered continual harassment and hardships at the hands of the FBI.

In addition, the committee was securing affidavits from friends, neighbors, distant relatives and those employed with members of these two families who have been hounded by the FBI and outraged by certain acts of cruelty and persecution.

"Phones have been tapped, mail has been opened, jobs threatened and property stolen," the committee charged.

"And we are not convinced that the FBI expects to find Fred Fine and Gil Green by following their children to school and pursuing their wives to the grocery store, the laundrette and to the movies."

The committee also announced plans for protest actions of many kinds, as well as the launching of social affairs such as a gala Christmas party where Chicago families can come to meet the Greens and Fines and hear their story first hand.

The committee, which will soon hold an enlarged meeting to formalize its organization and elect officers, declared:

"We feel that these activities by the FBI are a serious blow to the civil liberties of all Americans."

"They are being carried out under the smokescreen of war hysteria, verifying all the apprehensions of liberty-loving people concerning the Smith Act and similar fascist-like legislation."

Negro Reporter Assails Defenders of Stork Club

The reluctance of many Negro entertainers to battle jimcrow was assailed last week in the Afro-American by its New York correspondent, James L. Hicks.

In a scathing article inspired by the aftermath of the insults suffered by Josephine Baker at the Stork Club, Hicks charged that "many of the top colored people in show business lined up against her instead of lining up beside her. . . . And what is more, they not only line up against her, they try to use the influence of their show business public to line up all the rest of their people against her."

"Why?" asks Hicks. "I'll tell you why: colored people in show business are lining up against Josephine Baker in the Stork Club incident because Walter Winchell is lined up against her, and to them Walter Winchell with his column is 'Mr. Show Business—The Great White Father' from whom they are seeking just one word of praise, and against whom they have not the backbone to utter one word of criticism be he right or wrong."

"He says he sat near Josephine but he didn't know she was being mistreated. Can you imagine this? Here is the world's greatest star sitting near the world's keenest newspaperman . . . and the newspaperman says he did not know what was going on. That's something for the birds."

Hicks assails Larry Steele, who wired support to Winchell. He then goes into other areas by declaring, "For too long I've sat back and watched Ethel Waters and Beulah, Alvin Childress (Amos) and Spencer Williams (Andy) lambast and ridicule colored people because they say, 'I've got to work, and this is a job.'"

"In other words, if Ethel Waters can't get anything but a 'Mammy's' job on the screen wouldn't it be better for Ethel to take a maid's job in someone's home and maintain her self respect. Believe me when I say I know hundreds of housemaids whom I respect a thousand times more than I do Ethel Waters."

As for Childress and Williams, Hicks says, if they can't get a job in show business "without ridiculing their own people as Amos and Andy, what's wrong with these two husky men getting out and earning an honest dollar like so many millions of respectable colored people are doing?"

"Take Marian Anderson—no you take her!" says Hicks. "How can I respect Miss Anderson as a great member of my race, if she figura-

tively gets on her knees and yields to the white fathers of Richmond, Va., when they say that my own people are not good enough to come and sit beside them and hear her wonderful voice."

Hicks tells Sarah Vaughn, Duke Ellington, King Cole and other famous but compromising entertainers, "Don't come around me and expect me to call you great."

The Afro reporter says of Negro entertainers, "It about time that they be told what the rest of us are learning—it's better to die on

your feet than to live on your knees."

In his regular column in the same issue, Hicks says he went back stage at the Roxy, and asked "You're still sticking with us aren't you, Miss Baker?"

"She turned to me, put her arms around me and said in language I could understand: 'Lissen baby, Josephine is going to stick with her people as long as any of her people are left. And if I'm the last one left, nobody is going to push Josephine around!'"

A MYSTICAL FILM FROM VIENNA ABOUT BEETHOVEN

By BEN LEVINE

"Eroica," the film produced in Vienna and now being shown at the 55th Street Playhouse, presents extracts from some of Beethoven's best known music, played by the Vienna Philharmonic and Symphonic orchestras. The film's plot is based on the three most widely related incidents in Beethoven's life—the cancellation of the "Eroica" dedication to Napoleon, the fact that Beethoven never married, and Beethoven's growing deafness.

The Austrian actor, Ewald Balser, bears a striking resemblance to Beethoven, and Marianne Schoenauer looks very much like the original Therese von Brunswick, except that she is even prettier than the portrait that has come down to us. The same goes for Judith Holzmeister, who played vivacious Giulietta Guicciardi.

And now and then the soundtracks bears a resemblance to Beethoven's great music.

We would easily forgive some twisted dates in the film, and some changes in recorded history. It is difficult to telescope a genius' life into a motion picture. (We were surprised, for example, to hear that Beethoven fled from the von Brunswick house in order not to compromise Giulietta. Maybe so. The story generally told us is that Beethoven found, to his chagrin, that Giulietta had chosen the safe path of marriage to a count.)

But what is more important than details of acting or photography is the deliberate omission in the film of everything about Beethoven that makes him a giant in European culture. Beethoven's music

was the product of the French revolution and of that vast movement which toppled monarchs from their thrones. Both in form and content, it was the song of the freedom that was being born and the freedom that was yet to come.

The film ignores these things. After getting through with the story of the dedication to Napoleon, with a few words about liberty, equality and fraternity, the films shifts to Beethoven's friendships with the countesses Therese and Giulietta. Beethoven's failure to marry is presented as an artist's renunciation of worldliness.

In the deafness sequence, similarly, Beethoven is made to accept, in a spirit of religious resignation, the comment of the priest, Amenda, that this is God's way of helping him to develop his "inner music."

These scenes are apparently based on authentic documents. The distortion consists in presenting only these one-sided facts, and in failing to make even an attempt to analyze the greatness in Beethoven's work or the social movement in which it grew.

We suspect this is no accident. Evidently the Vienna of the Holy Roman Empire remains, at least in the American zone, a fortress of clericalism and reaction.

The "Ode to Joy" of the Ninth Symphony, which closes the motion picture, is presented in a church setting, following a series of religious imagery, in which the aim is to destroy Beethoven, the revolutionary, and to substitute a false picture of Beethoven as an abject penitent.

4,000 Amateur Performers In Moscow's Talent Contest

By RALPH PARKER

MOSCOW, Nov. 4 (Telepress).—A 10-day cycle of plays, operas, choral singing, folk dancing and concerts staged by the best amateur talents in the country opened here recently. Over 4,000 performers are taking part.

This is the concluding stage in a contest wherein over 2,000,000 working people participated. Moscow is providing its best concert halls and theatres for the occasion, which will culminate in two performances at the Bolshoi Theatre.

During the past five years, the number of amateur groups almost doubled. In Sverdlovsk Province alone over 40,000 people were involved in the preliminary stage of the contest. In the finals in Sverdlovsk there were 50 choirs, 44 dance groups, 13 folk-instrument bands, ten brass bands and 450 soloists. About 2,000,000 people watched the various concerts held in the province.

In Uzbekistan, over 1,300 groups entered with performances of plays, operas, symphonies, etc.

During the period of the contest in Moscow, 15 dramatic companies will perform. The theme of the plays is often a subject close to the actors' own experiences. The Baku amateur company, for

instance, is performing a play about oil workers, while the Orsha company is staging a play about Byelorussian partisan hero Konstantin Zaslavov.

Other groups are presenting classics. The Chelyabinsk metal workers are performing Maxim Gorky's "Lower Depths"; students of Leningrad University N. V. Gogol's "The Inspector General" while a trade union group from Leningrad is staging Moussorgsky's "Sorochinskaya Fair" and Dargomyshev's "Rusalka." Nine of the 15 groups performing in Moscow are presenting modern plays. The choirs appearing at the Great Hall of Moscow's Conservatory include one from Esthonia.

The standards attained by amateur performers are partly due to the system whereby professional companies such as Moscow Art Theatre and Maly Theatre take amateur groups under their wings, and partly to the encouragement given by the trade union movement.



on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Referee Levy Is the 'First'

THE HEADLINES BLARE today (Friday) of District Attorney Hogan's arrest of referee Sol Levy for allegedly helping to fix the point spread in professional basketball games. Levy is the first ref officially accused of wrongdoing, though knowing whispers have been plentiful.

All I want to know is this.

Are we going to have a repetition of the pattern used for the college player fixers? That is, are all the big headlines for the "first" going to go to Sol Levy, the Jewish referee, and then some time later when people are starting to yawn about the referee angle, the facts will come out about others in the Midwest, South, etc.?

Isn't that the way it "happened to work out" with the players? Somehow the point shavers from Bradley and Toledo didn't get the same hoopla excitement as CCNY and LIU players, who were mostly Jewish and Negro athletes.

Kentucky's point fixers were finally arrested last month for their tummy game with Loyola here in March of 1949. This was long before the Sherman Whites or Al Roths took part in shaving points, but the Whites and the Roths were the "first" big ones announced by Hogan, and so got the big treatment, the first impression stuff.

Is the same thing going to happen with referees?

There already is substantial evidence that Hogan maneuvers the dates of his arrests. This came out in the plaintive bleat of Ned Irish and the Garden folk that Hogan had the Kentucky case in his pocket for five full months before breaking it. Irish was sore because the belated announcement came too close to the opening of the pro basketball season and hurt the Indianapolis franchise in the league and hence his own pocketbook.

What should concern more people is the question of whether these fix exposures are being dealt out in a sequence which has something much more sinister in mind.

Journalism Dep't

LET'S HAVE ONE of our periodic little lessons in journalism. Class will please come to attention.

Today we'll turn our attention to the New York Times, studying technique on two news stories in Friday's edition. (Don't tell me you think the Times twists things, why that's the . . . the . . . the . . . Times, the journal of record!)

On to page seven of the journal of record. In the second column we find a story from Athens, Greece, headlined "Plastiris Gets Vote of 191-114 in Athens." The story comes "special to the New York Times." In the second paragraph we find the following dignified sentence:

"The 10 elected members of the Union of the Democratic Left, which is Communist sponsored, were not present."

This was the fact. The journal of record is here busy recording a true fact. It just doesn't bother to say that the 10 non-present elected members were in jail, political prisoners.

Now we turn back to page two for a study of subheads. These are the secondary headlines in smaller type than the main headline of the story. The main headline, in column one, is "Air War in Korea Takes New Spurt." The subhead then gives some details, "Reds' MIG Jets Attack Allies Again."

Now a reader browsing through the headlines and decks and not reading past the first paragraph of the story—and there are many such readers as you know—might well think "Gosh, those Reds attacking just when the truce talks are getting somewhere . . . starting air clashes now . . . that's not so good for the truce talks."

Down a way in the story, after talk about the lull in ground fighting, the weather and related topics, we come to the description of the "red attack." Here it is:

"In the air warfare, Allied and Communist pilots clashed as United Nations jets and the Soviet-type MIG's lunged at one another at the southern end of 'MIG Alley,' near Pyongyang."

This is a very interesting location for a "red attack." Pyongyang is the capital of North Korea. Which means that the "allies" flew their planes up to Pyongyang and were busy with their strafing and napalm-burning of the Korean population when the "reds" came along and "attacked" them.

So we must conclude one of two things from the Times' subhead over this story:

1. The Times now considers the presence of strafing and bombing planes over North Korea cities as a normal and fixed thing, like branches on a tree. Therefore, any North Koreans who try to drive them away are "attacking the Allies again." The cad!

Or,

2. The Times, like all the rest of the big money war papers, does everything it can in headlines, stories and editorials to agitate against the idea and possibility of peace, and the ending of big capital's super armament profits.

(But that can't be! Isn't the Times a journal of record?)

Journalism class dismissed. NYU and Columbia Schools of Journalism are free to use material presented herewith in whole or in part, that would be the day.

Fund Campaign Dep't

FRIDAY MORNING'S MAIL included another \$10 from Anne S. of Detroit for the paper's \$25,000 fund campaign with the note:

"Dear Mr. Rodney: Here is another \$10 for the Nat Low memorial fund. These two are anonymous, but an indication of how people feel about the paper if you just talk to them. One is from a businessman, the other from a teacher. People want to help—you just have to keep after them, take their money and send it along. I'll try to send in some more in the next couple of weeks . . . Anne S."

And still another dollar from "PRN" with the note—"More will be coming."

Monday morning quarterbacking in Tuesday's paper, football fans.

Urge Theatre Parties for 'Medal for Willie'

The Committee for the Negro in the Arts has issued a call for audiences to prevent the closing of the one-act play, "A Medal for Willie." The appeal was made in an emergency issue of the CNA bulletin.

"In spite of enthusiastic reviews from the Harlem press and the metropolitan papers, the show has been playing to dwindling audiences this past week," declared the bulletin.

"Playwright William Branch saw his drama enthusiastically received by its large first night audience—and left the next day for the Army, confident the run was secure."

The CNA urged that the production of this fine anti-war play be insured, and that playgoers "call or mail in your reservations for tickets at once to 261 W. 125 St. (UN 4-4002); call your friends and acquaintances to do the same; speed up your arrangements for theater parties and blocks. . . ."

"A Medal for Willie"—together with the delightful curtain-raiser, Anton Chekov's "Swan Song"—is performed every Monday through Thursday night.

Joliot-Curie Opens Vienna Parley With Plea for Peaceful Coexistence

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

VIENNA. — General principles held necessary for the maintenance of peace were put forward Thursday evening by Prof. Joliot-Curie, president of the World Council for Peace, at the opening session of that organization's meeting.

These three principles are: "We are convinced that peaceful co-existence of different regimes existing in the world is possible. We are convinced that all differences between nations can be settled by peaceful means. All internal differences, all internal questions of any country concern only

the citizens of that country."

The opening session, in the splendidly decorated Vienna Kur-saal, was welcomed by Rev. Erwin Kock, president of the Austrian Council for Peace. Hundreds of council members, invited guests and representatives of the world press were present.

Among those absent Joliot-Curie mentioned especially was Dr. W. E. B. Dubois, whom he called a symbol of perseverance and courage in the fight for peace. He sent greetings in the name of all present and an "expression of our solidarity and cordial friendship." Speaking of co-existence, Joliot-

Curie said that to hold contrary opinion is to say that war is inevitable. There are people who have the objective of permitting only existence of one regime. This is a solution of peace by war, Joliot-Curie said, but this is a peace which is not really peace since it would be founded upon death and ruin and the consequences of justified and tenacious hatred.

Joliot-Curie told the audience that this reference to these principles forms the connecting thread among all successive activities.

"It would be a serious error," he warned, "to separate in ac-

tion every new proposal from the one that preceded it." The eminent French scholar pointed out that the peace concepts and the actions of the council are plainly in the direction of the national interests of each country.

"On the other hand, he pointed out, and independent of this, the struggle of the people for their national independence is a powerful action on behalf of peace.

Speaking of the growth of the peace movement, Joliot-Curie dealt with the discussions and exchanges between council leaders and important international organizations and authorities such as the Vatican, the Quakers, International Red Cross and the Council of Churches. He said that these contacts have produced a mutual strengthening of peace activity in the respective spheres common to the various groups. He said that decisions of the council meeting will take should have strong echo in the General Assembly of the United Nations which will meet in Paris when council session ends. Praising the activity of the council, Joliot-Curie said it has acted wisely without any hidden aims and with clarity "because we are true reflectors of peace sentiments of people loving people all over the world."

"Because of this," he said, "men and women, wherever they are recognize our peace movement as a powerful force."

ROBESON'S ART THRILLS FREEDOM FETE

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

By John Hudson Jones

The magic of Paul Robeson, singing and reciting Thursday night in Harlem at the Rockland Palace, held a multi-national audience of more than 1,800 as only a great artist can.

The triumph of this great American artist was aided by the fine support of the youthful Negro and white singers, dancers, writers and theatrical artists, in a stirring pageant and continuity celebrating the struggle of U.S. Negro

newspapers. They were the Harlem Dance Group; the Unity Fellowship Chorus, directed by Margaret McCaden, Lorraine Hansberry, who wrote and helped narrate the pageant, and Charles Griffin, Negro actor, who produced and directed it.

The cultural festival was sponsored by the newspaper, "Freedom," published by Robeson and beginning to be a powerful and influential spokesman in Negro affairs.

The pageant spanned the fighting history of the Negro press, from "Freedom's Journal," edited

by John Russwurm, to the present "Freedom." Tableaux narrated by several artists, and depicted in simple but finely executed dances by the dancers, showed the role of Negro papers fighting against slavery and Negro oppression and for democracy.

The pageant likewise depicted how many of the oldest and biggest of these papers are being turned from the path of freedom by the very forces of white supremacy they were born to fight, with the connivance of their lackey-minded owners who abandon the struggle for a few crumbs from the white rulers' tables.

The highlight of the evening was Robeson's reading of a section from "Othello" in which he had twice starred, in London and here. His voice was in fine form—deeply resonant and handled with such virtuosity that the sweetest lines of Shakespeare or the tender words and melody of a romantic ballad like "Love Will Find A Way" were delivered with the most tender nuances.

But the stirring symbolism of Robeson, the citizen-artist virtually imprisoned by his government in that he is denied a passport to travel and speak and sing to the people of the world, came in his rendition of "Ballad for Americans."

"That's the only man singing that song in this country today," one woman listener commented.

And it was true that here one of the treasures of the national culture, though harassed and persecuted, is fighting for the preservation of that culture through struggling for his own freedom as a Negro.

And when Robeson closed the concert to thunderous applause, the simple greatness of this artist came through when he told his listeners, "I thank you again for this opportunity to appear once again as an artist in your midst."

The musical well-integrated arrangements were by Miss McCaden and were played by pianist Everett Thomas. Lawrence Brown accompanied Robeson with his usual skill.

The cultural festival was given resounding social significance and stature by the short address of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, dean of Negro culture, who now faces trial for being a peace advocate.

Reviewing his long career, which has included the writing of some of this nation's most distinguished social treatises, novels, and essays, Dr. DuBois gave a chronological record of his fight and advocacy for peace since 1900, including books and participation in international conferences. "I will continue to fight for peace," he told the cheering throng.

While the festival was not a new departure in the Negro community—other newspapers sponsor benefit shows—it brought to the day-to-day life of the Negro people that relationship between culture and freedom that the enemies of both would like to see forgotten.

Contempt Trial Of Gus Hall Set for Nov. 13

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

Gus Hall, national secretary of the Communist Party, landed in LaGuardia airport at 7:30 a.m. Friday with handcuffs on his wrists and two armed Federal marshals at his side.

As Hall came down the plane's steps his wife Elizabeth threw herself into his arms before the guards could stop her. They had told her not to touch him.

It was the first time she had a chance to see him since he was kidnaped from Mexico City by FBI men in violation of Mexican law and held incommunicado in Leavenworth Penitentiary.

Hall was lodged in the Federal House of Detention on West and Eleventh Streets Friday noon to await trial Nov. 13 on a charge of "contempt of court," in a move by the Department of Justice to lengthen his five-year sentence because he did not obey a court order to give himself up last summer.

The Communist leader and peace spokesman has no attorney for this trial.

Gus Hall lost the services of his attorney, Harry Sacher, when the latter was subpoenaed as a government witness by a cheap shyster trick of U. S. Attorney Myles Lane. U. S. District Court Judge Leibell ruled this morning that Sacher could not serve as Hall's counsel because he was a "witness" in the case.

Gus Hall has lost a lot of weight—perhaps 30 pounds or more. But he was still a powerful athletic figure as he walked down the plane steps. And his old smile still flashed out to his friends at the airport. He had nothing to say to the airport press crowd as the guards forced him to stand still for the newspaper and newsreel camera men.

Hal was first taken to the FBI prison in the cellar of the Foley Square courthouse.

The courthouse prison authorities there refused to accept clean shirts and a suit of clothes brought by his wife. They said the warden of the West Street prison would have to make the decision as to whether he could wear the clothes. The suit was intended to replace the lumpy prison shoddy that he was given at Leavenworth.

At 11 a.m. Hall was brought into Room 318 in the Foley Square building before Judge Leibell. And he heard U. S. Attorney Lane demand that the judge rush him to trial by next Wednesday.

Sacher—who was allowed to represent Hall yesterday—demanded a month's delay. It was impossible for Hall to protect his rights unless he had time to get an attorney and to prepare an adequate defense, Sacher pointed out.

The issues were most "serious," Sacher told the court, and the legal problems could not be hastily disposed of.

Leibell eventually set Nov. 13 as the trial date.

10,000 in Iran Demand Ouster Of U.S. Oil Men

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

TEHERAN, Iran. — More than 10,000 demonstrators defied police bans against street meetings Friday to demand the ouster of U. S. oil officials and Iran's exercise of its sovereignty over Bahrain Island, center of U. S. oil investments.

The demonstrators, called "Communists" by rightwing spokesmen, denouncing Premier Mossadegh for collusion with British and Wall Street imperialism. They demanded a change in the Iranian government's policy towards the Soviet Union, backed Egypt's struggle for sovereignty over its own territory, and called for a Free Korea.

Police and soldiers were rushed to the scene, but dared not attack the meeting.

"Mossadegh does not follow the true arbitrations of freedom-loving peoples, allows imperialists to interfere with our affairs, but the Iranian nation will fight until it secures its rights," one speaker declared.

END PLANE TIEUP

PATERSON, N. J. (FP).—Meeting a request from their international, Local 669, UAW-CIO, voted to recess their 23-day strike against Wright Aeronautical Corp. plants.

U.S.A.-U.S.S.R. Cooperation for WORLD PEACE Mass Rally

Marking 34th anniversary of Soviet State
and
18th anniversary of American-Soviet
Diplomatic Relations

Speakers:

Ambassador of the USSR

The Hon. A. S. PANYUSHKIN

Dr. Corliss Lamont

Mr. Paul Robeson

Miss Jessica Smith

Mr. Leon Straus

Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild

Rev. Richard Morford

Musical Program:

Jewish People's Chorus

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New document proving genocidal practices against Negroes in the U. S.
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Now playing — CLUB BARON, 132nd St. and Lenox Ave

Mondays through Thursdays — 8:40 P. M.

ADM. \$1.30, \$1.20 and 90 cents

Tickets at COMMITTEE FOR THE NEGRO IN THE ARTS

261 W. 125th Street, UN 4-4002

